

The Enterprise.

VOL. 6.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

NO. 38.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:10 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:12 A. M. Daily.	
12:48 P. M. Daily.	
4:51 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:10 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
4:08 P. M. Daily.	
7:05 P. M. Daily.	
12:30 A. M. Sundays Only (Theater).	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross..... 6:49, 7:18, 7:37, 8:03, 8:38 A. M. and every 15 minutes thereafter until..... 3:31 P. M. 3:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21 and every 15 minutes thereafter until..... 7:51 P. M. 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49, 10:21, 10:53, 11:23. All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot. First car leaves Station 8:52 A. M. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M. Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:35 A. M. 4:20 P. M. " South..... 7:35 A. M. 5:05 P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North..... 8:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M. South..... 7:00 A. M. 4:52 P. M.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.....	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Asa Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

Nicaragua Canal Negotiations.

London.—The Associated Press is officially informed that the special cable dispatches announcing that the Nicaraguan negotiations had reached a definite phase and that United States Ambassador Choate was conferring with Lord Pauncefote and the Marquis of Lansdowne are utterly without foundation. According to this information the only stage reached is that of consultation before the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Pauncefote, and Ambassador Choate will have to see the Foreign Minister many more times before the affair is ready to be put before the Cabinet. It is also said that Mr. Choate has not been and is not likely to be consulted at all.

Pat Crowe Said to Be in Africa.
Kansas City.—A special from St. Joseph says: A. W. Brewster, an attorney of this city, has received a draft for \$250 sent to him by Pat Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was sent to the lawyer to pay an attorney fee Crowe had been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudaby the packer, who paid a ransom of \$52,000 in gold to recover his boy.

America Supports Japan's Claims.
Washington.—Carrying out a decision reached about a week ago, Secretary Hay gave instructions to Mr. Rockhill to support the Japanese application for an enlargement of their indemnity to be paid by China from 50,000,000 yen to 54,000,000 yen to cover the depreciation in Japanese bonds as compared with those of some other nations.

A movement is on foot among the citizens and business men of Vancouver to make arrangements with the Twenty-eighth Infantry Band to furnish music for Sunday concerts at the Portland Park between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Boiled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

The Walla Walla Valley farmers report a light potato crop.

Numerous bears have been seen in the blackberry patches of Coos County, Oregon.

The Climax mine in Grant, County, Or., is showing a large body of ore running \$11 to \$28 to the ton.

Mayor Campbell has signed the ordinance granting to E. A. Seely a franchise for a telephone system in Tacoma.

The pine needle industry is flourishing in the southern parts of Oregon. This business is unknown elsewhere save in Germany.

A new species of thistle, somewhat resembling the Russian, and growing in two-foot clusters, has been found near Pendleton.

Many farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, etc., are writing for locations in the Valley and Eastern Oregon. They want to get away from the bugs, grasshoppers and hot winds.

The \$1000 appropriated by the last Oregon Legislature for the improvement of the mineral springs at Sodaville, is now being expended in numerous much-needed improvements.

Brome grass is being extensively raised on the Eastern Oregon ranges to replace the rapidly disappearing bunchgrass. It seems to flourish on hard dry soils with a minimum of moisture.

Game is said to be disappearing rapidly in Malheur County, Or., on account of increased numbers of stock which take all the grazing. The mountain sheep has been extinct there since 1884.

Several miners have been discharged from the Golconda and other mines around Baker City, on account of theft of valuable specimen ores, worth several thousand dollars. A thorough investigation is in progress.

The Standard, a weekly paper published at Landore, Idaho, has lost its editor, manager, typist, and all, as the gentleman who filled all these positions thought it prudent to depart for other fields between suns.

The free employment office in Seattle still shows unusual activity, says the Times. On one day of recent date there were no less than 63 separate orders for men and 30 for women, the orders calling for about 200 people.

In Idaho County great mining activity is reported. On the Ajax mine a 10-stamp mill is now being installed, and in such manner as to enable constant operation, summer and winter. At this property, which is owned by Spokane parties, there is an immense quantity of good ore in eight, \$750,000 worth being blocked out.

The following statistical showing of the past commerce of Gray's Harbor for the past year has been compiled from the official records: Number of vessels cleared, coastwise, 481, foreign, 44; tonnage of vessels clearing, coastwise 187,348, foreign 17,475; number of feet of lumber shipped, coastwise 101,542,538, foreign 23,207,484; number of tons of other products shipped, coastwise 208,977, foreign 39,679; value of products shipped, coastwise \$1,165,094.50, foreign \$270,633.21.

The last year, ending June 30th, has seen more buildings erected in Oakland, Cal., than has any previous year. Two hundred and six contracts for new buildings were recorded during that time with the County Recorder. Of this number 187 were dwellings, nine stores and dwellings combined, eight stores and two churches. In addition to these figures, sixty-five contracts calling for extensive alterations in old buildings were recorded. The various buildings, according to the amounts specified in the contracts, cost over \$600,000. Had it not been for the mill strike, which held back building for nearly three months, it is claimed that the value of new buildings for the past year would have reached a round million.

Increased Alaska Postal Service.

Washington.—The Postoffice Department has contracted for an increase of the postal service in Alaska that will provide quicker time between Seattle and Circle City and intermediate points and furnish a direct steamboat service to Sitka. The new contract calls for an additional round trip every month between Seattle and Circle City via Sitka and Valdez and the all-American overland route. The schedule time is shorter than ever before. The contract runs from October 1st to June 30th.

To Build Railways in China.

London.—"A great Belgian Russian and French syndicate is forming here," says the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, "to construct railways in China. It will have a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs."

NAVAL BUDGET OF FRANCE.

Proposed Expenditure During the Year of Over Sixty Million Dollars.

New York.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune says: The naval expenditure of France for 1902 is officially proposed to be \$62,430,000, which at first sight seems to be \$3,100,000 less than in 1901, but if it is taken into account that the cost of maintaining the marine infantry and artillery, amounting to about \$5,400,000, has been transferred from the navy to the ministries of war and the colonies, it is found that the money that France intends to spend upon the navy during 1902 is in reality \$2,300,000 in excess of the naval expenses for the current year.

It is a matter of serious consideration for the French whether they are not spending upon their navy more than their national resources warrant. France has now piled up a debt involving an annual charge for interest of nearly \$200,000,000, or, in other words, every man, woman and child in France has now to pay \$5 per annum for interest on the national debt. The army costs the country \$132,000,000 a year, and the total expenditure for 1902 is officially proposed to be \$720,000,000. Moreover, reflections upon the French census cause renewed uneasiness. Last March the population in round numbers was 38,600,000, being an increase of only 330,000 since 1896, and even this meager result is mostly accounted for by Paris and its suburbs, where the increase has been 292,000, due principally to foreign immigration, so that in the rest of France the population has been augmented by only 38,000 during the last five years. That is to say, for military and naval purposes the population is almost stationary, and in this respect France stands alone among the great nations of Europe.

Under these conditions Mr. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and many advanced thinkers among the Radicals and Radical Socialists, hold that it is impossible for France to have at the same time a navy and army of the first rank, simply because she has not the resources of men and money to maintain both.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NOME.

Capitalists of the Northern Town Plan a Complete Plant.

Tacoma, Wash.—Nome is to have a complete electrical lighting plant and the entire installation will be made before the close of this season's navigation. The plant will be established by Captain F. N. Seiberg. He is a Nome operator, backed by capital and experience.

Much of the equipment has been purchased in San Francisco. Equipped and in operation, the system will cost about \$25,000. It will be owned and operated by the Nome Electric Light and Power Company, with Captain Seiberg as superintendent. Associated with him in the venture are some of the richest men in Nome. Every dollar of the stock is owned by Nome men.

The company secured the necessary municipal franchises this spring and last fall, before the granting of the light privileges, the necessary poles were erected. By September 1st, Superintendent Seiberg says he will have the plant in operation. It will supply 2500 incandescent lights of sixteen candle-power.

It is proposed to charge at the rate of 20 cents a day a light. "We can make good money at such a rate," Captain Seiberg said, "despite the fact that it costs us \$18 a ton for coal laid down on Nome beach. Already we have made many contracts and I believe that within a month of the time our plant is in operation we will be supplying 2000 lights."

A CURIOUS LEGACY.

Fund for the Dependents of Those Who Wish to Kill Themselves.

New York.—A cable from Paris says: Edouard Nizot, who committed suicide under curious circumstances a few weeks ago, left his native town a legacy of \$60,000 wherewith to support children whose parents have committed suicide and left them penniless. "I make this bequest," he says in his will, "in order to facilitate things for those desirous of leaving life, but prevented by the thought of their dependents' destitution."

Nizot, although everybody testified that he was perfectly sound mentally, hanged himself by means of a clockwork arrangement which cut the rope after he had been suspended for three minutes, and at the same time started an electric bell which called a servant. He was revived with great trouble. When released he threw himself in front of a railway train.

A diary of the closing moments of his life was found on his body. He had evidently been writing when the locomotive struck him. It begins: "Twelve minutes before the Bordeaux express is due at this spot, I lay myself upon the track."

The municipality refused Nizot's gift, and it was confiscated by the State.

Many orchards are seriously injured by allowing too heavy a growth of grass around the stem of the tree. Generally better health and thrift can be secured by keeping the soil for two or three feet around the tree loose and mellow.

THE COLORADO DESERT

State Geologist Returns From an Oil Inspection Tour.

PROMISING SURFACE INDICATIONS.

One of the Largest Fossil Deposits in the World Uncovered—A Reef of Coral Located and Traced for Miles.

San Diego.—The State Mining Bureau will soon have a report on the oil fields at this edge of the Colorado desert, where four wells are now being sunk, having reached a depth of from 150 to 200 feet. Dr. Stephen Bowers, geologist in the field, has just returned from a twenty-day trip through the Carriso creek section, and while he will not make public what his detailed report will be, he says that in some sections of the desert country the external indications are such as to make it reasonably certain that some oil is to be found beneath the surface. How much and where he would not undertake to say, for the country he declared to be most peculiar.

There were, he said, some filings made on land which would be about as apt to show oil as a filing on a lime kiln. They were so near to igneous metamorphic rock that there was no more chance of finding oil than there was of finding snow, which was not likely, as the thermometer ranged from 100 to 130 during the time he was on his trip.

Outside of the study of the possible oil formation the doctor said that he had a very remarkable trip in a very wonderful country. If fossils were the only indications needed to show that oil could be found, he declared that the country would be considered the greatest oil country on earth, for he never saw or ever read about such deposits as found there.

He found beds of oyster shells 200 feet thick, and located a reef of coral which he was able to trace for nearly ten miles. He found whale bones, sharks' teeth and wonderful specimens of uni-valves and bivalves. He wished to extend his stay, but had to leave the northern part of the district for some later time, as he had no guide who knew where water holes were in that part of the desert.

FIGURES BY CENSUS BUREAU.

Population by Sex, Nativity and Color of Hawaii and Certain States.

Washington.—The Census Bureau, in a bulletin on the population by sex, general nativity and color in 1900 in certain states, gives the following summary:

Hawaii—Males, 106,369; females, 47,632; native born, 63,221; foreign born, 90,780; total white, 66,890; native white, 54,141; foreign parents, 16,222 foreign white, 12,749; total colored, 87,111.

Idaho—Males, 93,367; females, 68,495; native born, 137,168; foreign born, 24,604; total white, 154,495; native white, 132,605; foreign parents, 42,751; foreign white, 22,890; total colored, 7217.

The foreign-born element constitutes very nearly three-fifths of the population of Hawaii, and comprised mainly Chinese and Japanese. The next largest proportion of foreign born is in Illinois, one-fifth, and Idaho a little over one-seventh. The population of Idaho is 95 per cent white. The colored element in Hawaii is 56.6 per cent of the whole population. In Idaho the foreign white persons and the native white persons of foreign parentage represent 40 per cent of the entire population, and in Hawaii 18 to 20 per cent.

Edison Wins a Fortune as the Inventor of the Moving Pictures.

Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison was happy when a reporter was the first to congratulate him on a big legal victory. His attorneys telegraphed him that Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court had filed a decision in the case of Thomas A. Edison against the American Biograph and Mutoscope Company, fully sustaining all the claims of Edison. His patent is declared the pioneer and all his claims to the right to take moving pictures of any kind, indeed the whole art of taking them, is sustained.

The decision carries with it an accounting to be made by the American Biograph and Mutoscope Company, and involves an immense amount of money. Edison was asked whether the case would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and said he supposed it would, but that this would do the company no good, as the Supreme Court invariably sustained the decisions of the lower court on the validity of pioneer patents, cases where decisions were reversed being hardly one in a thousand.

Lieutenant Ramsay Dies of Wounds.

Washington.—General Chaffee at Manila has informed the War Department of the death of First Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsay, Twenty-first Infantry, who died from wounds received in the action at Lipa, Luzon. Ramsay was a private in Company A, Fifth Maryland Volunteers, during the war with Spain and was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular Army in July, 1898.

LUMBER SUPPLY THREATENED.

Washington and Oregon Warned Against Waste.

Tacoma, Wash.—Dr. Henry Gannett, chief of the Government Forestry Department, is investigating the work of his bureau in this State. He says: "There is the State of Washington, on a close estimate, about 2,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. Ten years ago you were cutting at the rate of 1,000,000,000 feet a year. Since that time there has been a very large increase in the cut, and now you are cutting over 2,000,000,000 feet every year. There is about this same amount of timber in Oregon, but in this State you are cutting more, for the reason that water facilities are better here than they are in Oregon. However, with increased railway facilities now being given Oregon, the annual cut there will increase from this time on.

"According to these figures you would say that the available timber in Washington, provided there is no destruction by fire, would last 100 years. This is not the case. There will be a very rapid increase in the cut. Of course, on the other hand, there will be an entirely new growth in that time if proper care be taken, but the time has come in the Eastern States, when they must look to the Pacific Coast for their lumber. Every year rail shipments will increase, and the cut will do the same thing to an enormous extent.

"Therefore, while I do not wish to be understood as being a crank on the subject, there is danger, if proper precautions are not taken, that in fifty years there will be a shortage of timber in this State and Oregon. If that time comes the people of this section will be in just the same position they are in the Eastern States at the present day. They will be sorry they allowed so much good timber to go to waste. On the other hand, if timber is cut with a view to future crops, there will never be a shortage of lumber on this Coast."

ABUSE BY THE MANILA PRESS.

Result of the Removal of the Strict Censorship.

New York.—A cable from Manila says: As was constantly asserted and expected, the newspapers have grown bolder since the removal of the strong military censorship, and are exhibiting a tendency to insinuate and to sometimes charge wholesale corruption against the civil and military officials. The Daily American recently accused Professor Worcester of the Philippine Commission of exploitation. It subsequently apologized. However, an article in the Federal organ, signed by the party president, openly instructed the provincial committees to institute demonstrations against the friars. Then the latter vilified the Federals. The Freedom recklessly attacks Governor Whitmarsh and Secretary Speer of Benguet. The American devotes the first page to reproducing in large type an article from Liberta, which it holds up for execration, but as a matter of fact the article is no worse than some that are printed daily in the United States. It violently attacks President McKinley's policy and the Philippine Commission. Liberta, however, is owned and edited by the friars, and it frequently indulges in spasms of venom and filth, attacking persons without reserve.

NATION'S PROGRESS FOR YEAR.

Statistics Completed by the Treasury Bureau.

Washington.—The statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, has been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the total imports of the year were \$822,756,533; total exports, \$1,487,656,544, and the excess of exports over imports \$664,900,011. The imports are \$27,184,351 below those of last year, and the exports are \$93,173,462 above those of last year.

The excess exports over imports exceeds that of last year by \$120,358,113, and is \$49,467,335 greater than the highest record ever before made, that of 1898. Under the new relations with Hawaii and Porto Rico, the commerce with these islands is no longer included in the regular statement of foreign commerce of the United States. Had they been so included, as has been the case in former years, the total exports would have exceeded \$1,500,000,000, as the exports to these islands during the year have aggregated about \$25,000,000.

Wife of M. B. Curtis Bankrupt.

St. Paul.—Maria A. Curtis, wife of M. B. Curtis, the actor, better known as "Samuel o' Posen," has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her debts amount to \$75,171 and her assets will net nothing but clothing valued at \$275 and all exempt under law. The principal creditor is James H. Raymond of Austin, Tex., to whom is due \$25,000. James H. Day of Austin is a creditor to the extent of \$12,000, and the Security Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., holds a mortgage for \$5000.

May Buy Belgian Glass Works.

Brussels.—La Gazette says it is reported at Mons that an American manufacturer has proposed to buy up all the Belgian glass works.

Italian King Friendly to America.

London.—George von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, is staying a few days in London, en route for Boston. Mr. Meyer said: "Before leaving Rome I had an hour's audience with the King. Not only did he express the most cordial friendship toward the United States, but he surprised me by his intimate knowledge of our institutions. He is a wonderfully intelligent sovereign."

Carnegie's Gift to Leadville.

Leadville, Col.—At a meeting of the City Library Association a letter was read from the private secretary of Andrew Carnegie, dated from Skibo Castle, Scotland, stating that he would donate \$100,000 for a public library for this city provided the city would furnish \$20,000 a year to maintain it.

Swine Notes.

It is not strict economy to feed hogs of different sizes together.

Get your hogs to the standard weight just as soon as possible.

The foods rich in albuminoids give more lean than those rich in oil.

A ration of equal parts of bran and corn meal is good for growing pigs.

When a brood sow is safely in pig she is hardly a fit subject for neglect.

The hog will lift that farm mortgage whenever you get tired of carrying it.

Every farmer should know which is the most profitable weight for him to feed.

A mixed ration in nearly all cases will give cheaper pork than cornmeal alone.

In nearly all cases the cost of keeping increases with age, as does also the risk of loss.

On many farms the most expensive feature in the general management of hogs is neglect.

When a herd of swine have reached their limit of improvement or gain then it is time to sell.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. ++ ++ Wood and Coal. ++ ++

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves., South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

E. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Painful thought—perhaps the man in the moon is a snow man!

We pause in our advance toward the higher life to note that a new cotillon has been discovered.

The Georgia sheriff discovered that the way to discourage lynchings was to kill one or two of them.

The latest trust aiming at the popular neck is a \$20,000,000 collar and shirt combine in New York.

Finding ordinary professional methods too slow a Singapore doctor dispatched six persons with a spear.

A man, whose real name is Elijah Dowle, wants the courts to change it. Fate is particularly cruel to some people.

Apparently J. Pierpont Morgan didn't like the looks of King Edward's outfit. The great financier failed to bring it away with him.

In Paris nowadays only those families who own private balloons can really consider themselves in the upper circles of society.

The president of one of the colleges says: "Reading is a dangerous habit." He must have been trying one of the new historical novels.

Speaking of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Brewer's decision to get married seems to be generally approved.

The census bureau believes in expansion. Instead of 76,061,128, the first figures, it places the 1900 population of the United States now at 76,393,387.

When the small boy gets to stubbing around all day in the happy vacation time, pa begins to think that he is the father to a centipede by the demand for shoes.

A naval cadet of the senior class stood a freshman on his head and a court martial rapidly gathered and sent him home. Uncle Sam seems to be in real earnest on the hazing question.

Theatrical managers predict that there will be an important Shakespearean revival in America next season. In other words, there will be a change from coon songs to ranting Richards.

While a New Jersey man had to pay \$50 for kissing a woman, there are cases on record where indulgence in this delight has obliged men to pay the best part of their salaries at their lives.

A statistician "calculates" that in 350 years the population of the earth will be so dense as to make 1,000 persons to a mile. Then the planet will be "full." Unless a new fuel, however, shall be invented or discovered diminution of the world's coal supplies will meanwhile make the globe empty except of bones.

In northwestern Montana, near the British line, there is a lake the waters of which flow through the St. Mary river to Hudson Bay. The divide between the lake and the headwaters of the Milk river, an affluent of the Missouri, is so low that engineers say it would be feasible to divert the outlet from Canadian to American territory. As water for irrigation is highly valued on both sides of the line, the question whether the United States has a right to divert it is one of international interest, and may yet become important.

At a recent woman's meeting where parliamentary points were getting tangled and feelings embittered, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth begged that the ladies heed the rules of the Pilgrims: "Touch no state matters; pick no quarrels; reveal no secrets; maintain no ill opinions; make no comparisons; lay no wagers." These maxims have since been known in that circle as "Fanny's recipe for club elections." Oddly enough, King Edward recently discovered an old black-letter manuscript bearing the same rules, which he has caused to be framed and posted in Windsor Castle. They may be recommended to persons who are not habitués of clubs or castles.

A London newspaper describes a school in which there can be no suggestion of class distinctions among the pupils. An Englishwoman is the teacher, and the fifteen scholars are all princesses of the royal family of Siam. The instruction is varied. The sight of a princess with a broom or engaged in baking indicates the practical nature of the teaching. To wash clothes thoroughly, lay the table properly, arrange flowers, in short, to acquire a good knowledge of housekeeping, is one branch of accomplishment which the royal group neither scorn nor slight. There are American girls, according to common report, who would not care to be photographed as broom-users, cooks or washers, from a false idea that useful work might detract from their social rating. The royal women of Siam, on the contrary, seem to covet the best domestic gifts.

The Congregational Church at Grinnell has done the only thing it could do, by casting out George D. Herron from its membership. If this act, says the Chicago Journal, would also be

the means of casting him out from all association with decent people and make him a social pariah everywhere, the punishment would then most adequately fit his crime. One matter for congratulation there is, and that is for Mrs. Herron. She has gained good riddance of a man utterly unworthy of her. She has very much the best of the bargain. Herron's letter to the council that tried him is the usual plea of the man who, tired of one woman, finds his "affinity" in another. There is not a line in Herron's defensive letter that would not be indorsed by Brigham Young were that veteran married man and "affinity" seeker alive. Miss Rand has for the present been "sealed," but there is nothing in Herron's avowed principles to present his seeking other "affinities" and of leaving her whenever conscience—Herron's conscience—tells him that he is "living a lie" and had better make a change. Miss Rand would better hold on to the purse strings and continue to be the financial head of the firm. Then some day, when she tired of Herron, as she will, she can look around for some other clergyman's family to break up. They are a nice pair, these two.

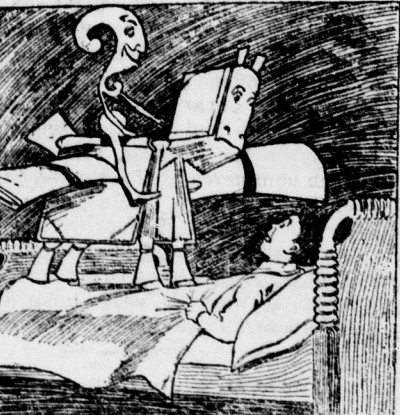
The wife of a President bears no small part of the burden of his great office. It is much as it is with a clergyman's wife; a church employs only the minister, but it often demands much of his helpmate. It is in social affairs that the wife of a President principally appears. Mrs. McKinley, on account of the frailness of her health, has always been excused by common consent from many duties which ordinarily fall upon the mistress of the White House. At the formal receptions she has usually occupied a chair in the receiving line, and instead of attempting to shake hands with those who were presented to her, has merely bowed pleasantly as they passed. Countless appeals are made to the wife of any President. Persons who seek to secure some favor from him think how powerful an ally in their efforts she might be, without realizing how impossible it would become to transact public business in that way. For example, women who desire for their husbands appointed to office, to save the family from want, or for a son a cadetship at West Point, or the pardon of a nephew, often try to secure the intercession of the President's wife. These requests are usually made by mail, but personal appeals are not unknown. Moreover, the influence of the President's wife in behalf of experimental charities, young musicians and new books is constantly sought. In its bestowal the greatest discretion is necessary. The "first lady of the land" possesses great opportunities for the display of tactfulness and diplomacy in her attitude toward people on the great occasions, and in those more select groups summoned to the White House. What she does not say is sometimes quite as significant as what she says. Many a victory of statesmanship is won in the drawing room; and over the most famous drawing room in the land it is the privilege of the wife of the President to preside.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



A new portrait of Queen Alexandra, showing her in her royal robes and coronet, is here reproduced. Alexandra, who holds her youthful beauty most remarkably, looks every inch a queen. There is little doubt that much of the popularity of King Edward is due to the deep affection in which his gracious consort is held.

Tommy's Nightmare.



Those awful annual examinations.

Third Edition to Press.

She was a sweet young thing, and they had exchanged the ballroom for the conservatory. As his arm stole about her mousseline de sole waist she murmured:

"Am I the first girl you ever hugged?"

He was a newspaper man, and therefore he could not tell a lie, so he replied:

"No, sweetness; you are the third edition I have put to press to-night."—Yonkers Statesman.

Occasionally an office seeks the man, but the majority of them are kept busy trying to dodge him.



At a Negro Revival.

We were a party of six, all Sunday school teachers, all supposed scriptural experts. One of our number was a retired American Missionary Association worker, and another had been preparing for the foreign mission field when her health failed her. The five of us accepted the invitation of the sixth, our hostess, to attend a colored revival meeting near by.

We were the only white people in the crowded church. All about us were dusky faces; all around us the mellow negro voices rang out in characteristic negro revival songs. The words were trivial, the choruses but disjointed bits of sentences, but the melody was intoxicating to the senses. Though untuned, what voices! Untrained, without rule, yet with a strange rhythm and passionate fire that stirred one's pulses as never operative aria could.

Our dark-skinned brethren were of the Christian religion; therefore, they were nearer to us than heathen. Nevertheless, between us and them rolled a great gulf. They were illiterate, emotional, babes in the gospel. They had never heard of the higher criticism, and never studied Barnes or Adam Clarke, and were not afraid of De Wette or Renan. So we sat there with the patronizing air that human beings are apt to assume when thrown in contact with mortals less wise than themselves.

Brother Jonah Watkins, a white-headed, bent-backed man of 70, was called upon to pray. He responded, in no wise overawed by our superior presence. He prayed as though his lips had indeed been touched by a live coal from God's own altar.

"O Lord," he prayed, "thou knowest dis people. Here we are befo' de, down on our marner bones in de lowlands of sorrow. Raise us up, deah Lord, an' stan' us up upon our feet upon de mountain tops of glory. An' de sinners of dis congregation, deah Lord, smite 'em wid de hammah of Jeremiah!"

I heard no more. "The hammah of Jeremiah"—what was it? I had read the prophet, Jeremiah through and through, with the commentaries and Bible dictionaries open at every page, but never a syllable had I caught about Jeremiah's hammer. What did this bent-backed colored man know about Jeremiah that the wise teachers of the law had overlooked? The question was broached on the homeward walk. Our party had all been struck with the expression, but not one of us six Sunday school teachers had the remotest idea of what Jeremiah's hammer might be. The next day six men and women read their Bibles, and each of the six began at the first verse of first chapter of Jeremiah. One by one, as we reached the twenty-ninth verse of the twenty-third chapter, we found what we were after.

"Is not my word like a fire?" saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?" Jeremiah's hammer was God's word, that was able to break down the flinty resistance of the indifferent soul. Could Scripture reference have been more applicable? And the wonder of all was that this low-born son of toil, spelling his text out word by word, should have found the kernel of the meat, while others, with every help at hand, passed over it—Independent.

You Will Never Be Sorry.

For doing your level best.
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For being generous to an enemy.
For being courteous to all.
For asking pardon when in error.
For being honest in business dealings.

For giving an unfortunate person a lift.
For promptness in keeping your promises.
For putting the best meaning on the acts of others.—Sunday School Advocate.

Responding to Influences.

No better life wakes of itself, but only at the touch of helpful influences. It is hence that all our better talents sleep in the absence of better influences. So sleep the germs of a pure and beautiful life in every child that a mother caresses, until her love shall awaken love, and her thought kindle thought, and her virtue inspire goodness, and her piety win the soul to faith and truth. So sleep the multitudes at this hour for the want of the light and warmth of the divine day, born out of God, to shine upon them and illuminate and aspire them. So sleep all about us the sense of the beautiful in nature and life, and the sympathy that draw the race into a brotherhood and a family because the unifying spirit of God and the Redeemer is not felt and seconded by the heart. The soul that responds to these influences and would live near to God in the fellowship of

love, enjoys the new faith and is set in the direction of the New Jerusalem, that kingdom of heaven which may be enjoyed in this world as well as any.—Universalist Leader.

Knowledge.

"If any man willesh to do His will, he shall know of the teaching." Understanding shall grow with growing earnestness of purpose. And he that tries heartily to do Christ's will, shall know of the doctrine; know it more and more; know it deeper and deeper; know all that he needs. To selfish, earthly bound hearts, no secrets are revealed. No token of personal remembrance, no signs of secret favor, come from the Master. True redemption is our deliverance from that restless selfishness and our return to union with God. No mastery among men, no conquests of self-promotion, no prosperous economy, no career of politic success, contains a joy so exquisite and so full, as that pledge of friendship from the love, and power, and wisdom, that fill the throne of eternity.—Bishop Huntington.

The Test for Us.

We should not only see the hand of God, but the hand of our loving Heavenly Father full of mercy and loving kindness in all that befalls us, whether affliction or otherwise, and therefore we should believe it to be best for us, because it is His will.—G. W. Bethune.

The Spiritual Life.

The spiritual life is not knowing, not hearing, not doing. We only know so far as we can do. We learn to do by doing. What we do truly, rightly, in the way of duty, that, and only that, we are.—Frederick W. Robertson.

Not Enough Trust.

They greatly dare who greatly trust. If our faith were greater, our deeds would be larger. The reason so few of us attempt great things for God is simply because we do not trust Him enough.—Episcopal Recorder.

Given for Mankind.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him He gives him for mankind.—Phillips Brooks.

Divine Kindness.

If gracious kindness God bestows
On those who act against His will,
More surely kind He'll be to those
Who strive His bidding to fulfill.
—Rev. Isidor Myers.

HARE'S REMINISCENCES.

Stories of Tennyson and Rhoda Broughton—Spiritualistic Seance.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth volumes of August J. C. Hare's "Story of My Life" have been published in London. Mr. Hare disliked Carlyle, and Swinburne fares but little better. He gives an account of a visit to Tennyson, which, too, is not pleasant in tone.

"On the whole, the wayward poet leaves a favorable impression. He could scarcely be less egotistic with all the flattery he has, and I am glad to have seen him so quietly. For the poet's banish manners the Tennyson family are to blame in making him think himself a demigod. One evening, on arriving at Mrs. Grevill's, he said at once, 'Give me a pipe; I want to smoke.' She at once went off by herself down the village to shop, and, returning with two pipes, offered them to him with all becoming subservience. He never looked at her or thanked her, but, as he took them, growled out, 'Where are the matches? I suppose now you've forgotten the matches.'"

Miss Rhoda Broughton, the author of "Cometh Up Like a Flower," is the hero of this anecdote, anno 1874:

"I went to luncheon at Lady Castle-town's; she had not come from church, but I went up into the drawing-room. A good-looking, very smart young lady was sitting there, with her back to the window, evidently waiting also. After a pause, I made some stupid remark to her about heat or cold, etc. She looked at me and said, 'That is a very commonplace remark. I'll make a remark. If a woman does not marry she is nobody at all, nothing at all in the world; but if a man marries at all he is an absolute fool.' I said, 'I know you are; no one but Miss Rhoda Broughton would have said that.' And it was she."

"British Museum" Newton, the archaeologist, was a capital story teller, and Mr. Hare has preserved two or three of his tales. One is a spiritualistic seance, where an old cockney was informed that the spirit manifested was his deceased wife, whereupon the following dialogue took place:

"Is that you, 'Arriet?"
"Yes, it is me."
"Are you 'appy, 'Arriet?"
"Yes, very 'appy."
"Appier than you was with me, 'A-rriet?"
"Yes, much appier."
"Where are you, 'Arriet?"
"In 'ell."

Consumption of Coal on Steamships.

The Paris and New York of the American Line (20 knots) burn about 300 tons of coal daily to produce 18,500 horse power. The Cunarders, Lucania and Campania (22 knots) burn 475 tons to produce 30,000 horse power. The Kaiser Wilhelm burns more than 500 tons and the Deutschland more than 500 tons daily. The coal bunkers of the American Line contain 2,500 tons, while those of the Deutschland have a capacity of 4,800 tons.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

MY BABIE.

Last night there came before me
As in my dreams I lay,
A tiny, toddling creature,
So busy at her play,
With brown locks, crowning archly
A face so pure and white,
And dark eyes, sparkling gaily
With depths of happy light.

Then on my lap she clambered,
And, with a gentle touch,
She wiped away the tear-drops
That troubled her so much.
I felt the soft hand on my cheek,
The warm breath fanned my brow;
I clasped the dear form in my arms,
I held my girlie now.

What rapture thrilled my every nerve!
What bliss was this, to hold
My loved one close unto my heart;
'Twas joy and peace untold.
The little hands had dried the tears
And nestled on my cheek;
The lustrous eyes gazed into mine,
I was too glad to speak.

It was one happy moment,
A taste of heavenly bliss,
As I bent o'er the little face
And left a mother's kiss.
I woke—to see the glimmer
Of a cold, gray, winter's dawn;
My cheeks with bitter tears were wet,
The little hands were gone.
—Mabel Farmer.

Open Air for Women.

When women everywhere get rid of the idea that time spent in open air recreation is time wasted we shall see a finer race of human beings. The girls of the period have gone a long way in acceptance of this healthful belief in fresh air and exercise. American girls have ever been admired for beauty and charm, but hitherto our young women as a whole have lacked staying power. They have had vivacity, esprit and grace, but they have tired too soon and faded too early. A woman should not begin to go off at thirty; she should, with proper attention to diet, sleep, and systematic life in the open, be far lovelier then than at twenty and little older in appearance. Considering woman as an individual, there is no reason why she should be inferior to man in vigor nor less able than he to take on herself the burdens of life. Certainly she may fence, swim, go yachting, and generally "seek red blood in the open." Englishwomen can no longer carry off the palm from their American cousins for enjoyment of outdoor exercise in all weathers, and for ability to take long walks and rides. Their only remaining advantage lies in the fact that we have over here inherited a handicap in the troublesome Puritan conscience which makes us self-condemnatory whenever we are having a good time, and incline us to be suspicious of our own rectitude when we are devoting daylight to honest play.—Collier's Weekly, New York.

Works Like a Man.

Mrs. E. M. Paul, one of Chicago's street-cleaning corps, who looks after the pretty suburb of Austin, is in no sense simply a job-holder. She makes city employees earn their pay. The men don't like to work for a woman and two have lately been discharged. It is four years since Mrs. Paul took up the work that had up to that time always been done by a man. When Mayor Harrison first appointed her a ward superintendent in the street-cleaning department her duties lay in the First Ward. She had under her supervision 100 men, sixteen carts and six garbage wagons to remove the refuse from the down-town streets. In that district for two years and a half Mrs. Paul continued her successful labors and then she was transferred.



MRS. PAUL.

Telspreads of Net.

To a dainty summer-room the new bedspreeds of net contribute a particularly airy effect. They are made of a heavy variety which comes for the purpose, and are long enough to fall over the sides. A showy Russian lace three inches wide finishes the edge, deep valances to correspond being set round the bed. One seen was used with a bedroom set of wood finished in green enamel; the net spread was laid over green satin. Another over colonial yellow was used with a mahogany set of a light and graceful design in a room hung with colonial yellow drapery; a Japanese rug in buff and white was on the floor, and the paper had an effective yellow and white stripe, with a close wreath-pattern of gray flowers introduced.—New York Evening Post.

Wellesley's Highest Honor.

Miss Frances L. Hughes, of Cortland, N. Y., has been chosen president of the new Student Government Board of Wellesley College. This is the highest honor the student body can confer. Miss Hughes has also obtained an honorary scholarship this year for excellence in her college work.



MISS HUGHES.

Danger in Colored Hosiery.

The London Lancet printed an interesting article a fortnight ago in which it is shown that arsenic sometimes occurs in dyed stockings of bright colors. Indeed dermatitis, or inflammation of the skin, has been traced to the wear-

ing of stockings containing arsenic. The arsenic appeared to be present partly in a soluble and partly in an insoluble form. In another article in the Lancet was a curious list of mineral substances that were found in dress materials. No arsenic was found in any one specimen of the material submitted to examination, although there were present salts of zinc, aluminum, chromium, tin, magnesium and iron. In one case, that of pink flannel, the material was loaded with Epsom salts. The materials examined were all more or less brilliantly colored with aniline dyes. In recording the results of this inquiry it was stated that from time to time dermatitis had been referred to the use of highly dyed fabrics, and although dye may not be injurious per se, yet certain poisonous agents, such as mordants, may be used in their preparation.



The new lace mitts come in white and pale tints as well as in black, and are considered very smart.

There is nothing more stylish than the combination of plain and figured or plain and striped in lawn, gingham or percale.

There is no return to the stiff collar of some seasons ago. Everything remains entirely soft. If your neck is too long for the collar to stay up on it without stiffening, run the fine feather-bone across back and front. With white mull, Swiss and nainsook dresses the fabric itself makes the prettiest collar.

This season's petticoats are works of art; lace insertion threaded with satin ribbon looks best of all. Pleated light blue taffeta with black satin ribbon or water-waved silks, are particularly elegant; and white spotted muslin underskirts, with plenty of Valenciennes lace, will also be much worn.

The average American dressmaker goes sorely on making drop skirts, of which the silk underskirt is finished by one straight pleating and a dust ruffle, and merely touches the ground in front and at the sides, while the outside skirt, with its elaborate trimming is much longer, and drops about on the floor, a dejected and disheartened mass of frills and laces that makes locomotion for the wearer an appalling problem and certainly serves no aesthetic purpose. The French underskirts, on the contrary, have over the dust ruffle a deep flounce, shaped to give a broad flare and spread on the floor, at the sides and in front, as well as at the back. This flounce is laden with narrow frills, and has so much body that it holds the soft overdress away from the feet, makes walking possible, if difficult, and gives the proverbial billowing laces and frills a chance to billow, instead of subsiding into a huddled mass of crumpled material on the floor.

Will Start Life Anew.

Mrs. Catherine Baker, Delaware, O., at the age of a little more than 100 years, has just joined the church. She is possibly the only woman in the United States to unite with the church at so great an age. Mrs. Baker walked to and from the church as spry as a woman half her age. The accompanying photograph is the first photograph that has ever been taken of Mrs. Baker. She weighs 87 pounds, eats three square meals a day and sleeps well. She came to Ohio from New Jersey when Ohio was yet a wilderness. Her husband, Daniel Baker, died two years ago, after having lived sixty happy years with Mrs. Baker. Mr. Baker was a veteran of the Civil War.



MRS. BAKER.

To Wash Real Lace.

Duchess point or any real lace may be cleaned by washing it carefully in tepid water with fine soap, rinsing well and pinning it carefully while wet on a board covered with flannel. An iron should not be allowed to touch this lace and the points must be pinned very carefully, so as to keep the pattern true and even. If it becomes dry before it is pinned, moisten with a damp sponge and let the lace dry thoroughly before removing it. By careful handling the lace may be made to look as good as new.

To Press Old Silk.

As silk is very much to the fore again it should be borne in mind that it must never be ironed, as the heat takes all the life out of it and makes it seem stringy and flabby. If, however, you wish to press out old bits of silk and ribbon, use an iron only moderately hot and place two thicknesses of paper between that and the silk.

THE HARD TO PLEASE.

There ain't no pleasin' people on this bloomin' earth below; In the melfin' days o' summer they're hollerin' fer snow! An' when the snow comes sittin' through the winders o' the sky, They're hollerin' fer summer an' weather hot an' dry!

It's this way on the hilltop, it's this way on the plain; "The craps are gittin' dusty; good Lord, send down the rain!" An' when the rain is fallin' an' weather's lookin' rough, It's "Wonder if they'll drown us? We done had rain enough!"

There ain't no pleasin' people, no matter what you do— No matter what good fortune, they growl a lifetime through; An' when they leave this country to seek the final lot, Heaven won't be cool enough fer them, an' t'other place too hot! —Atlanta Constitution.

Jerry Lowe's Fool Luck.

It does seem," said the old man thoughtfully, "that folks ought ter git along in this world without quarrelin'. We had an awful feud here years ago, an' the end ain't in sight yet. An' a yaller dog started it. What old man Bascom saw in the dog, an' what the dog saw in old man Bascom is more'n I know. It jes' seemed to be a sort of mutual admiration society; one of them beautiful an' touchin' illustrations of a dog's devotion to man that folks are always talkin' about, losin' sight of the fact that it sometimes shows a lack of common sense on the part of the dog.

"Old man Bascom an' Jerry Lowe used ter be ez thick ez two fleas on a dog's tail. Like every self-respectin' community we have a story of buried treasure, an' them two was always lookin' fer it together. It was a common sight to see the old man diggin' fer dear life with Jerry sittin' not far away playin' 'Down in a Coal Mine' on a cornet that he had. It never seemed to occur to the old man ter let Jerry do some of the work, an' folks said that it was jes' some of Jerry's fool luck. But one day the dog got under Jerry's feet an' he gave it a kick. That started the feud an' they never hunted fer the treasure together again. Old man Bascom swore that he would git even with Jerry; but somehow or other it did not seem ez if he never would, jes' because Jerry had so much fool luck. Once the old man threw a dead cat under Jerry's house, an' when he crawled under ter git it out he found a hen's nest with sixteen eggs in it. An' once Bascom tied a cord across a path when Jerry was comin' with a pail of water, an' he fell an' split the water; but I'm blowed if the water didn't wash up a two-bit piece that somebody had lost. But Bascom stuck to it that he would git even.

"It did seem ez though the old man had trouble enough of his own without worryin' Jerry, fer it was his misfortune ter be married to a female buzz-saw. If a man ever wanted an excuse to remain single old man Bascom's wife furnished it. The way them two fit an' fout was awful to see. Jerry lived near them an' when he heard the racket start he would git out his cornet an' play 'Home, Sweet Home' an' 'Jes' Before the Battle, Mother,' an' tunes like them. I ain't denyin' that it was sort of aggravatin' to have a neighbor throwin' out insinuations through a cornet; but that's what he did. Folks got so that they knew from Jerry's playin' jes' how things was goin' on down at Bascom's. An' when they heard Jerry playin' 'See, the Conquerin' Hero Comes,' they knew that the fight was over an' that the old man was suin' fer peace.

"Well, one day the neighbors heard Jerry playin', 'We Shall Meet Beyond the River.' That wasn't in the code, an' nobody knew what he was drivin' at till they heard that old man Bascom was dead. Assumin' that Jerry was right, an' that they do meet, I give it out ez my humble opinion that there will be a fight!

"Well, after the funeral was over I was called upon in my official capacity ez justice of the peace ter read a paper that Bascom had left. I knew what it was, 'cause I drawed it; so I gave out the tip, an' everybody was there, includin' Jerry. It read like this:

"To all those present I wish to solemnly declare that I believe in the sacred bonds of wedlock; that I don't believe that it is good for man (or woman either) to be alone. It is my last an' most sacred wish that my wife should marry again, an' I hereby declare that I have no objections to her so doin'. To hasten this end I leave to the man who shall marry her the contents of the brass box that is in the corner of the room. I make but one condition, an' that is that the man must play the cornet. To my neighbors (with one exception) I leave my kind regards an' this advice: Waste no more time lookin' fer the buried treasure. My dear friend Seth Bugby has the key to the box an' I command him to hand it to the man who shall meet all these conditions."

"Hold on," said I, ez everybody started talkin' at once, "this here paper has an error in it! I drawed it! I know! This paper is in old man Bascom's handwritin', an' I guess that when he copied it from the one that I wrote he dropped out a word. What I wrote an' what he wanted me particularly to write was: 'That the man must not play the cornet!'"

"I'm thinkin'," said Jerry, "that the dockymint stands."

"There ain't no gittin' around that,"



Fernando Jones Talks of Chicago

Pioneer, Now 82 Years Old, Grows Reminiscent.



May 26, 1835, the brig Illinois dropped anchor at the partly completed north pier off the village of Chicago, and her passengers came ashore. Among the first to land was Fernando Jones, a boy 16 years old, from Buffalo, N. Y. That boy, who is now one of the oldest residents of Chicago, has celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of that landing and also his eighty-second birthday anniversary, which came on the same date.

Speaking of his coming to Chicago, Mr. Jones said: "There were only about 1,000 persons in Chicago when I came. The first day, boylike, I went fishing in the Chicago river with John C. Haynes, who was afterward Mayor of Chicago, and Alexander Beaubien. We were greatly interested in stories of the Indian massacre, and meeting La Frambois, the son of an Indian chief, we went to see where the women and children were pulled out of their wagons and killed. The Indian showed us the spot. It is the same that has since been marked by Mr. Pullman's monument. There was only one grocery store south of Water street when I came, and that was owned by Thomas Church. Over it the new land office had taken rooms. I went to work for the land agent and helped register the lands that were open for settlement. A great deal of the property around here was first taken in that way and cost \$1.25 an acre. I helped pay off the Indians at the time they left here. Each Indian was given \$16. It was paid in silver half-dollars and was tied up in a knot in a corner of his blanket, but was quickly spent for liquor."

Mr. Jones is still in rugged good health and takes great interest in all that pertains to Chicago. In his home he has gathered many fine works of art from his trips abroad, both in statuary and paintings. He married in 1858 Miss Graham, who is a descendant of the Earl of Montrose, and among the family heirlooms is a portrait of the Scottish earl that has been handed down from generation to generation in the Graham family.—Chicago American.

said I, 'but it ain't what Bascom meant!'

"Well, sir, it did beat all what a rum-pus that dockymint kicked up. The single men an' the widderer was fer goin' ter law an' try an' have it corrected. But the married men grinned an' said it was no use tryin' to buck agin Jerry's fool luck, an' they give it up. Of course everybody saw at once that Bascom had found the treasure, an' in tryin' ter keep Jerry from ever gittin' his head of it he had thrown it right into his lap!

"Well, the next day Jerry kim ter me an' said: 'Seth, what's in that there box?'

"I don't know," said I.

"Seth," said he, kinder excited like, "I tried ter lift it an' I couldn't budge it an' inch! There ain't but one conclusion. That there brass box contains the hidden treasure that everybody has been lookin' fer! Just a cool \$1,000,000, an' the man that marries the widder gits it!"

"He'll earn his money," says I.

"Jes' a cool \$1,000,000!" says he, kinder dazed like.

"Jerry," says I, 'ye ain't goin' ter take advantage of a mistake, be you, an' marry old man Bascom's widder? You know he hated ye like pizen, an' that that there dockymint was intended to be drawn up to bar ye out. It don't seem right to take advantage of a mistake. It looks too much like temptin' Providence! He told me himself that he didn't want to mention any names, but he wanted to make sure you would never marry his widder.'"

"Guess it is jes' some more of my fool luck," said he, with a grin. An' it certainly did look that way, fer he was the only man in the neighborhood what could play the cornet, an' even right there his fool luck stood by him. If any other man had had the rumin' he would have been forced to court the widder face ter face, an' that would have bin hard work. But all Jerry had to do was to set at home an' play, 'Will You Love Me, Molly Darlin' an' tunes like that on his cornet. But once he got careless an' played 'Starry Night' Fer a Ramble, an' the widder takin' it fer a hint, came over fer a ramble, an' Jerry had ter make the bluff good. But even then his fool luck didn't desert him, fer the widder didn't know how the next line went, an' Jerry was kept from an awful fate! Well,

Jerry kept puttin' it off thinkin' that he had no rivals, till certain strange an' mysterious packages commenced comin' by express, an' certain strange an' mysterious sounds commenced floatin' out from secluded spots. I'm hanged if I don't think that every man in the neighborhood went an' got a cornet. Well, that made Jerry git a move on, an' one day he kim to me grinnin' an' said:

"Well, Seth, how many are ye goin' to charge to marry us?"

"With or without?" said I.

"With or without what?" said he.

"Kissin' the bride," said I.

"I don't want ye ter go settin' in my bad examples that I may have to follow!" he shouted. "Jes' you come up and tie the knot, an' I wear blinders if ye think there is any danger of your shyn!" But don't forget to bring that key!"

"Well, I married them, and Jerry could hardly wait to git hold of the key, an' when he did he fairly flew to the box. Well, sir, I'm hanged if there was a thing in the box but a card on which was written:

"I toled you I would git even with ye fer kickin' my dog!"

"Well, when Jerry grasped the situation he commenced throwin' fits on the floor, an' I took advantage of the opportunity to look the box over. It wasn't funny that Jerry hadn't been able to lift it, fer old man Bascom had screwed it to the floor!"

"When Jerry kim to me he gave one look at the bride, an' said kinder solemn like:

"I guess my luck had changed."

"An' I guess it had. Fer that was twenty years ago, an' old man Bascom's revenge has bin goin' right on without stoppin' fer Sunday or the Fourth of July!"—Detroit Free Press.

Not an Angel.

First Actress—I thought he was your angel?

Second Actress—I thought so, too. I was mistaken!

"Lacks wings, eh?"

"Well, his money lacks wings, at any rate."—Detroit Journal.

The man who makes trouble between two women gets more enjoyment out of them than the women do.

A cabinetmaker is one of the circumstances that alter cases.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

LOVE is the perfume of life. Only he who can worship can attain.

Religion is not a rouge for rogues.

A moderate drinker is simply a moderate drunkard.

There is no dog in the Christian life.

Some sort of creed precedes every deed.

The devil is the President of the sin combine.

Christ gave no law till he had tried it in life.

A swift run sometimes indicates a light cargo.

The Jordan will divide when faith moves on to conquest.

You cannot scatter sunshine if your religion is all moonshine.

The scheming preacher seldom forwards the plan of salvation.

Christlike indignation is always accompanied with compassion.

Souls are not saved by concerts, whatever concerted effort may do.

The life of our Lord has value to us only as He is the Lord of our life.

Religion without conviction is like a lean-to shed, without foundation.

It is the grip on a better world that enables us to rise above this one.

You cannot take the road without the end, nor the end without the road.

If we are not humble toward God, we are not forgiving toward our brother.

The man who packs water on both shoulders is liable to stand in the mud.

Probably the story of this earth will be but a chapter in the history of heaven.

The man who is most conscious of coming from God will be mostly likely to return to Him.

He who times his efforts by his inclinations is pretty sure to miss both opportunity and blessing.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Standard of Weights and Measures Now Widely Used.

In most of the countries of Continental Europe, in South America and parts of Asia what is known as the "metric system" of weights and measures is employed. And there can be little doubt that Canada and the United States will shortly fall into line. The starting point in computing weight is the gram, which is equal to about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The kilogram, or thousand-gram, is a trifle over two pounds (2,204.8 pounds, to be exact). The tonne is a thousand-fold larger, and it is almost equal to what is commonly known in this country as the "long ton." It will be very easy to adjust the popular mind to the kilogram and tonne. The dry measure quart and liquid measure quart are not exactly the same. But the metric "litre" is uniform in size; it corresponds to less than a quart (.908) dry measure, and more than a quart (1.0567) liquid measure. The hectolitre contains a hundred litres. It is equal to a little less than three bushels (2.838) and to a trifle more than 25 gallons (26.418). These standards, too, will be easy to understand and accept. In measuring length the "metre" is the basis, and this, it is hardly necessary to say, is a little over a yard (39.37 inches). The principal subdivisions of this are the "centimetre" and "millimetre." The former is about four-tenths of an inch (a hundredth part of a metre), and the latter about a twenty-fifth of an inch (a thousandth part of a metre). Already the centimetre and millimetre are extensively used by machinists and jewelers, and by scientific people on this side of the Atlantic. The chief multiple of the metre, for long distance measurement, is the "kilometre." This is equal to 3,281 feet, or about three-fifths of a mile. Ten kilometres would be a trifle over six miles, then. This part of the system is certainly as convenient and intelligible as those just referred to. The new standards for areas do not correspond very closely to those with which we are familiar. The "centare" is a square metre, or a trifle over ten and a half square feet. The "are" is equal to a hundred square metres, and the hectare a hundred times that. None of these come anywhere near the acre. But it probably will not take long to acquire the habit of thinking in ares and hectares.—Montreal Herald and Star.

The Fee Was Tempting.

A very young couple in Southwest Georgia called on a colored minister and offered him a string of fish to marry them. Said the minister:

"I mighty positive dat both er you is too young ter marry; but den—ye looks a heap older dan what you is; en furdermo', ef dey is one t'ing I wants partickler fer dinner dis day it is fish. So, jine han's!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Hair Dye and Insurance.

Hair dye is considered so detrimental to long life that a continental assurance company refuses to insure the lives of persons using it.

Referred to One Direction.

"I see money is reported easier."

"Then it must mean it goes that way. It doesn't come any easier."—Philadelphia Times.

The more money a man has, the more apt he is to pick up his friends who are ornamental-looking when he gets out of his carriage.

WASH GOODS GOWNS.

OUTING SUITS ARE GENERALLY SEVERE OF OUTLINE.

Elaborations Permitted to Those Who Like Them—Some New Fabrics—A Quintette of Hats That Represent the Tip of the Mode.

New York correspondence:

EVERY one of out-line is a characteristic of most of the outing suits made from the heavier wash goods such as duck, pique, linen and denim. Elaborations are permitted to those who like them, and they may be carried to the same extreme of complexity that prevails in gowns of other fabrics, but rarely do they interfere seriously with plain outlines. The plain shirt waist design is a majority of all, although fancy shirt waists are seen.

The skirts are either banded with duck or pique of white or a contrasting color. White pique skirts are very elaborate. Some are alternate bands of white embroidery insertion and bands of pique. These usually are worn with a fancy waist, and that may mean something quite as elaborate as a fancy bodice. The dark colored goods are often made up with ecru embroidery. Most of last summer's goods of this general order hold over, and are re-enforced by a few new ones. One of the latter is mercerized duck, which is made up rather elaborately and trimmed with embroidery or insertion. Mercerized linen is another newcomer, and a beautiful one, looking at a distance much like silk. This material is made up the most elaborately of any of the heavy wash stuffs. The new shade of blue, somewhat darker than cadet, seems to be the favorite color, and when trimmed with white lace and insertion looks very fine. Then when made simply it stands out well from in-elaborate dresses of other fabrics. A striking use of this fabric in the stylish blue shade is shown in this small picture. Here the band trimming was crimson velvet ribbon, and yoke and collar were ecru lace.

Not a few skirts in these stuffs have

are usually topped with a single feather. A few hats trimmed with cherries and berries remain.

Fashion Notes.

White mohair gowns are smart. Mushroom white is one of the new tints.

Broad-shaped collars are worn with many thin gowns.

Lace and batiste embroideries are the favorite trimming for foulard gowns.

Very smart are the black taffeta Etons stitched seven or eight rows deep with white.

The fashionable comb to wear in the back of the hair or at the sides is studded with turquoise.

Flowered and dotted muslins, dimities, batistes and foulards are the correct summer materials for girls in their teens.

Although the bolero and the lace collar are not new, yet they are such satisfactory trimmings they still retain their vogue.

Lace and also chiffon bridal robes are quite as fashionable this season as the regulation white satin and oftentimes much more becoming.

Suede gloves, the stylish glove of the season, have, many of them, the clasps the color of the glove; some of them set in a little frame of metal.

A soft stock of the same material or one of the softest-white mull, with lace trimmed ends, is the proper neck finish for this year's wash silk shirt waist.

Good advice to the woman who wants variety at little outlay is to lay in a stock of lawn, lace and embroidery collars in white, black, coffee and ecru.

Very fashionable are tailor-mades of small-checked homespun in some light shade, with collar and cuffs in plain cloth of some light and brilliant color.

Belt buckles are pointed downward to give the fashionable long waist effect. Some belts of stitched satin have small buckles in the back also, by way of variety.

Handsome embroidered and fringed sashes of crepe de chine are to be found to match and to wear with the embroidered and lace-trimmed crepe de chine waists.

A simple summer gown is of blue linen, with a bolero coat, a waistband of black velvet fastened at the back with a wide, sparkling buckle. With this is worn a big black hat, loaded with red poppies.

A pretty woman wore the other day a skirt of white serge and blouse of blue batiste of the daintiest design, a rather large black hat, with somewhat severe lines, and a stylish black taffeta jacket.

Tulle strings of both black and white are worn with bonnets. Two or three ribbons of narrow black velvet are in

IN HEAVY WASH STUFFS.

Spanish flounces, either plain or banded with insertion or lace. Those box-pleated all around are very jaunty and look swaggy with ecru jacket and fancy white waist. All are unlined. Mercerized linen usually is made over a drop skirt. Denim, duck and pique are worn over fancy white muslin or lawn petticoats, as a rule. A white pique with skirt pleated all around is shown at the left in the second picture. Its sailor collar was all-over embroidery edged with a tiny embroidered ruffle, and a fancy white shirt waist gave good contrast to the plainness of the dress. In the same grade as to its degree of elaborateness was the third gown of this row. It was light brown denim. Linen embroidery and brown silk cord were its trimmings. The two dresses that remain in this illustration were examples of free trimming that did not affect the outlines much. The left-hand one of these was grass linen banded with sheer grass linen edged top and bottom with ecru embroidery. The other was ox-blood mercerized duck. Black chintilly insertion was used very freely to trim it.

The artist has included in this picture five pretty examples of summer millinery. Fancy straws in pure white, black and biscuit shades now are the stylish thing. Those trimmed with flowers and foliage are very elaborate and usually are topped off with loops or bows of black velvet. The new roses are beautiful. They are made of silk chiffon in pale blue, pink, green, white and red, and it is not unusual to see three or four different shades of roses on one hat. Hats trimmed with wreaths of flowers going around the crown and a knot of black velvet ribbon resting on the hair are a recent addition to the stylish acceptance. The large black or white hat topped with a single plume or two medium sized feathers is seen everywhere. These look especially attractive when worn with summery gowns. The hat with a scarf and quill or pompon is still the thing for outing and knockabout wear. A straw resembling the men's Panama straw looks well trimmed with white silk or mull scarfing and a pair of white breasts. Though simple, these hats are very expensive. White tulle and chiffon hats, the brim finished with three or four ruffles, are still seen, and are intended for mountain or seashore. They

many cases set at intervals along the side of the tulle strings and give them more body.

Red parasols sing such a gay note along the highways and byways of summer resorts that they are chosen by many because of their decorative possibilities.

Fanciful sleeves, while necessary to a stylish gown, should be carefully chosen. The sleeve with a puff at the elbow or breaking out at irregular intervals all the way down the arm is fantastic rather than pretty.

There is a fad for some very elegant white suede shoes, but it is ever a dangerous thing to play with footwear; dark brown and black are always safe. There is a tendency also for the high-heeled shoe with a big tongue, a compromise between the Cromwellian and the Louis XV. shape.

There are seen any quantity of black suede gloves, though black glace kid gloves are distinctly out of favor. White kid are immensely smart for many occasions, especially in the country, as well as thick white suede. White suede are also used for evening, as well as every shade of gray and other pale tints.

With a pretty house dress of cotton the shoe that accords is a Cuban heeled slipper of dull-surfaced, putty-colored kid, having a broad instep, flap and square leather-covered buckle in front. They make shoes of the same shape in gray and white canvas with steel or black buckles, which indoors lend the foot an appearance of being most appropriately clad as it peeps beneath the well-starched skirts.

One of the most stunning things in wraps that have been seen is of white cloth, heavy and long. It encircles the figure and has one end, which is thrown over the shoulder. Being heavy, the wrap hangs beautifully, but the most attractive part of the garment, or the noticeable feature which makes it attractive, is a sort of Indian decoration on the inside; it suggests immediately Indian work. There is band of pale blue on the edge encircling the wrap and also of cloth; combined with this is a line of bright yellow and one of black. In the corners of the wrap the cloth in the colors is carried into sharp points or rays.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$1 50
Six Months, ".....1 50
Three Months, ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

The Bryan men are the bolters in Ohio. It will be in order for the erstwhile peerless leader to denounce and excommunicate these recalcitrant members.

Rain has come at last as partial relief to packed and perspiring Kansas. The injury to crops from heat and drought will doubtless prove to have been greatly overestimated.

The flag of the Epworth League flies over San Francisco, and the hosts of Methodism, 30,000 strong, uphold the flag. The city is undergoing a season of grace. May it be effective and regenerative.

Dollars in Odd Shapes.

Under the law a silver dollar may be a grain and a half over weight or a grain and a half under weight, and this "limit of tolerance" applies to all of our silver coins. In other words, they are not allowed to vary more than that much from standard. In the case of goldpieces, the limit is half a grain either way up to the eagle, a variation of as much as one grain being permissible in the \$10 and \$20 pieces.

Whenever a fresh batch of dollars is turned out at the mint, samples are forwarded to the treasury at Washington, where they are put through a very curious process. Each dollar is first weighed on exquisitely delicate scales to make sure that it is heavy enough and yet not too heavy. Then it is passed between two steel rollers again and again until it is flattened out and transformed into a thin strip of silver—a sort of ribbon—a foot and a half in length. Then it is put beneath a little machine provided with several small punches, by which hundreds of tiny disks are punched out of the metal strip.

Now, the object of this performance is to obtain samples of metal from all parts of the dollar, inasmuch as it is conceivable that one portion might be richer in silver than another. The little disks are shuffled together, and a few of them, taken at random from the lot, are subjected to an assay. Thus the fineness of the material of the dollar is ascertained with absolute accuracy and the weight having been already determined, the value and correctness of that coin are perfectly known.

The sample pieces having been found correct, it is inferred that the entire batch of dollars is all right.—Saturday Evening Post.

Pennsylvania Weasels.

Possibly few who read of "kings' robes of royal ermine" appreciate that the rightful and first possessors of the benighted coat is sometimes a denizen of the Keystone State. It may be that some subtle force suggested to turncoat monarchs to choose the pelt of this animal for their own. In fact, during the greater portion of the year the ermine is a plain egg sucking weasel. As winter comes on he assumes a white coat, with a black tipped tail.

Patulous noveboracensis, as the scientist calls the weasel or ermine, ranges from North Carolina away up into Canada. It is rare, however, to take ermine or white coated weasels in Pennsylvania, although two specimens have just been received at the Academy of Natural Sciences from Sullivan county. In fact, south of Pennsylvania the weasel never changes' color in winter, and this fact goes far to substantiate the theory of protective coloration. Thus when snow covers the ground the white ermine becomes nearly invisible, while in his weasel's guise during the summer he is not nearly so conspicuous as he would be did he wear his white coat all the year round.

Another interesting fact is that while the animals that live in the north always change color those in the south do not, the reason being that their white color would not protect, but destroy, them, as there is almost no snow in the south.—Philadelphia Record.

Busy Days.

"I suppose the demands on the time of a successful financier are very great."

"They are," answered the highly prosperous citizen. "I am kept so much occupied telling young men how to succeed in life that I scarcely get an opportunity to attend to my regular business."—Washington Star.

Too Rich For Him.

Jinks (meeting Winks in light lunch cafe)—Hello! What are you doing here?

Winks—Getting my lunch, of course.

Jinks—But I thought you were keeping a swell restaurant down town.

Winks—So I am, but I wouldn't keep it long if I ate there. It's too expensive.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MASQUERADE BALL AT GLENWOOD.

There were goblins, goddesses, kings and knaves.
Pisanios, peddlers, greens and slaves.
And men who had formerly dwelt in caves,
In picturesque garb at Glenwood.

There were two coryphees over six feet tall.
Who swift pirouetted around the hall,
And never a sinner there blushed at all—
Not through their masks at Glenwood.

The daughter of Douglas a waiter played,
With her trappings of towels and trays arrayed;
En regle in full was the dainty maid
In Jones' suit at Glenwood.

O, her innocent mien and a grace so sweet,
With the queenliest head and the daintiest feet;
And her to receipt for't, who, then,
Wouldn't treat

Again and again at Glenwood?

Came next grim death in white arrayed,
With angelic grace in the guise of maid,
Dread Death was the pet of this masquerade

So many did court it at Glenwood.
To meet one's Doom in this graceful guise,
To dance with this Death into Paradise;
On this Death unmasked for to open one's eyes.

O who wouldn't die at Glenwood?

There was sweet "Annie Moore" in pantallettes,
Rigged out in the best from Hasellette's.
O she was a leader, "you bet," in the bet
On the guests at bellies in Glenwood.

She danced and giggled in highest glee
With her saucy challenge, "you do not know me,"
But when she unmasked, she was sweeter to see,
Outshone by no one at Glenwood.

Come loveliest Margaret, stately, tall,
"Ah! Who is she?" came from each and all.
This beautiful maid from the Kreutzmann hall,
Beloved by all at Glenwood.

To hide her charms Disguise proved vain,
His mail was pierced by the males on train,
For Cupid conducted where gallants were slain

By the shafts from this girl at Glenwood.

Next Weidenmuller's disguised in mull;
With the dainty Mul's all lace and tulle,
And close on their train came the corps in full

Of gallant young blades of Glenwood—
The pink coryphees stood sullen and stark,
For his wife was a watching, he couldn't stalk.

But Willie dared ask for a stroll in the park,
So much of gall at Glenwood.

Come a levy of buds with their frills and frocks,
Who romped and rustled with braided locks;
So cunning they looked in their red-hot socks

While raising the dust at Glenwood.
"And who are they?" (it was properly asked),
Was often the question with which I was tasked.

But the buds did blossom when all were unmasked,
Into many proud mammas at Glenwood.

The promising bud that was gay as a lark
But proved to be proudest of matrons,
Stark.

And another full bloomed to a shining mark,
As the mother of Death at Glenwood,
Another proved mother of sweet Annie Moore.

Was goldenst, gayest of buds on the floor;
She lost no time as the evening hours wore
Till morning had blossomed at Glenwood.

But the sweet Ace of Hearts, when all of it's said
With the swan-like neck and the queenly head,
With her dainty form and stately tread,

Was the queen of all hearts at Glenwood.
So slight of figure, so modest of mien,
With that graceful carriage so rarely seen,
The masculine critics pronounced Win queen.

And belle of the ball at Glenwood.

The scarecrow sure would the crows deceive
As he stood in that hall on that joyous eve,
To be poked in the ribs by those daughters of Eve.

It wasn't so sweet at Glenwood.
My editor yells, "You must end this soon,
He pays the fiddler who calls the tune,"
And so will I end this ragged old rune
Of the masquerade at Glenwood.

—D. F. LEARY.

Buttered Side Up.

One of the stories which Levi Hutchins, the old time clockmaker of Concord, N. H., delighted to tell related to the youth of Daniel Webster.

"One day," said the old man, "while I was taking breakfast at the tavern kept by Daniel's father, Daniel and his brother Ezekiel, who were little boys with dirty faces and snarly hair, came to the table and asked me for bread and butter.

"I complied with their request, little thinking that they would become very distinguished men. Daniel dropped his piece of bread on the sandy floor, and the buttered side of course was down. He looked at it a moment, then picked it up and showed it to me, saying:

"What a pity! Please give me a piece of bread buttered on both sides; then if I let it fall one of the buttered sides will be up."

"Natural Disadvantages.
Sharp has had to contend against, I think his success as a lawyer has been remarkable."

"Why, what did he ever have to contend against?"

"Everything. He came of a wealthy family. He didn't have to work his way through college. He never studied by the light of a pine torch, never had to drive a dray, never walked six miles to school and wasn't compelled to borrow his books. He had every possible facility, and yet he has done well from the very start."—Chicago Tribune.

Royal Baby Powder.

When Edward VII was born, on Nov. 9, in the second year of Queen Victoria's marriage, every one at Buckingham palace went wild with delight. Bells rang and guns boomed with glad tidings all over the kingdom. Douglas Jerrold, amid the roaring of the ordnance, said, "Dear me, how they do powder these royal babies!"

The Skate Fish.

The ray, or skate fish, has a mouth set transversely across its head, the jaws working with a rolling motion like two hands set back to back.

In the jaws are three rows of flat teeth, set like a mosaic pavement, and between these rolling jaws the fish crushes oysters and other mollusks like so many nuts.

IT STAGGERED THEM.

Employees in a Department Store Were Dazed by a \$1,000 Bill.

There was one division of one of the largest department stores along Sixth avenue that suspended business for half an hour one day last week. A woman bought some handkerchiefs and a pair of towels. The clerk footed her bill, 49 cents, and the woman laid a paper bill on the counter.

The clerk, a girl, looked at it hastily. It read \$1,000. She had never seen a thousand dollar bill before in her life, and the amazement it caused made her speechless. With her mouth open in wonder she made out the check, showing that 49 cents was to be taken out of \$1,000.

The girl who acts as cashier fell back in her chair when she saw the bill. She didn't have change for it, and after gazing at it in wondering admiration for a moment she rushed out to find the manager. He asked for the customer who had offered it, and the girl led the way to where the woman was waiting. The clerk had recovered from her surprise enough to point out the customer.

The manager said, "Madam, what did you buy?"

The woman named over the small articles.

"What did you give the clerk?"

"I gave her a dollar bill."

"No; you gave her this, and it is worthless," the manager said sternly.

Perspiration stood out on the woman's face as she looked in wonder at the bill. She fished a dollar out of a handbag she carried and paid. By that time she had figured out an explanation.

She has a son attending a business college, where they have mock transactions in business and paper to look as much like money as the counterfeiters laws of the country will permit are used. The clerk had been so stunned by the big figures that they did not see that it was not money at all, but a fake bill.—New York Herald.

CULINARY CAPERS.

If parsley is wrapped up in a piece of wet cheesecloth, it can be kept for some time.

Nutmeg is much used by the Italians when cooking spinach, as it is said to bring out the flavor of the vegetable.

Two or three leaves from a rose geranium added to crab apple jelly while it is cooking will, it is said, impart a delicious flavor.

A pinch of powdered ginger added to cranberries in cooking will bring out the flavor. They should not be stewed to a jam, but kept separate, looking more like candied cherries.

For a vegetable puree either young turnip tops or even young fresh nettle tops are recommended. They are cooked in the same way—boiled—rubbed through a sieve and added to cream.

Salsify (oyster plant) is excellent if soaked in vinegar and water, then dipped in oil, sliced and heated in white sauce. Bake in shells, having sprinkled grated cheese and bread crumbs over the top.

Italian dried peas are popular still in Great Britain under the familiar name of peas pudding. The vegetable is soaked overnight, then boiled, rubbed through a sieve and sent to the table with the addition of a little thick cream.

Agoraphobia.

Builders, with their stone and mortar, brick and lime, water and sand, have left little puddles on a stretch of upper Broadway. An irregular string of pedestrians flung itself past the place, ignoring for the most part the slight inconvenience of stepping over the miniature lakes. But one man, when he was confronted with the situation, started back with an exclamation of vexation and passed around the is.

"That chap has agoraphobia," said one of two men who had noted the movement.

"Has what?" asked the other.

"Agoraphobia. It means simply an abhorrence of open spaces, and it has a great many victims. Specialists in this sort of nervousness say it takes various forms, some of its subjects having an insurmountable dread of crossing from one side of the street to the other, while others have a disinclination to go more than a few blocks from their home.

"Some dread to step across a puddle of water, like the man we just saw. Others dread descending into a well beyond a certain depth, and still others have a fear of getting too high in a building or an elevator. As a rule, these persons are acutely intellectual, so it is no mental disgrace to be a victim of agoraphobia, simply a misfortune that is commoner than most persons suppose."—New York Telegram.

A Celebrated Roman Eater.

Touling the matter of eating, the stories told by the old chroniclers and historians of the abnormal appetites of certain Roman and oriental men of note fairly stagger belief. Gibbon tells of Soliman, a caliph in the eighth century, who died of indigestion in his camp near Chalcis, in Syria, just as he was about to lead an army of Arabs against Constantinople. He had emptied two baskets of eggs and figs, which he swallowed alternately, and the repast was finished with marrow and sugar. In a pilgrimage to Mecca the same caliph had eaten with impunity at a single meal 70 pomegranates, a kid, 6 fowls and a huge quantity of the grapes of Tayef.

Such a statement would defy belief were not others of a similar character well avouched. Louis XIV could hardly boast of an appetite as ravenous as Soliman's, but he would eat at a sitting four platefuls of different soups, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a plateful of salad, mutton hashed with garlic, two good sized slices of ham, a dish of pastry and finish with fruit and sweetmeats.

AMATEUR SCULPTORS

THEY NEED COOL HEADS AND FIRST CLASS PLASTER.

How Ornaments For the Home Can Be Made If the Beginner Has a Little Ingenuity and Patience—Cast of the Baby's Hand.

Few people realize the pleasure and instruction that can be gained from making plaster casts. It is inexpensive, and the utensils required are found in every household. A cast of the baby's chubby hand or foot or, in fact, a cast of any kind is not only a delight, but an ornament. The great secret in making successful plaster casts lies in not getting excited. Care should be used when getting the plaster that it be of plaster of paris and that it be bought from some shop where it is sure to be fresh, as that which is obtained from a drug store is apt to be stale and will not set properly.

A few quarts of plaster should be sufficient for a first attempt. A bucket of water, a tin basin, a tin spoon, some oil or soapuds and, if possible, some common modeling clay and a bottle of ink are all the materials required. A mold is first taken of the object, and when this is filled it gives the cast. There are two kinds of casts—those where only part of the object is shown, the other part resting on a tile or plaque, and those that show the whole object or are in the "round." The hand is about as simple an object as can be found and is more interesting than most things. As the hand on the tile is the easiest, it would be well to start with that. Place a sheet of paper on a table and then grease the hand thoroughly with the oil or thick soapuds to prevent the plaster from sticking to the skin when removing the mold.

When the hand is placed in the position wanted, fill the spaces underneath it, where it does not touch the table, with clay, or if clay cannot be obtained use putty. It is convenient to make a small wall of clay around the object to prevent the plaster from running, but it is not necessary. Put about a quart of cold water in the basin and pour the plaster into it, stir quietly and keep the spoon under water to avoid making bubbles. Use enough plaster to make it the consistency of batter. If a little salt is added or hot water instead of cold is used, the plaster will harden or set more quickly. A small quantity of ink or any coloring matter will make it easier to distinguish the mold from the cast and will also make it more brittle or rotten and easier to separate the two. Pour the plaster over the hand, taking care that there are no bubbles, until it is about half an inch thick. It will require a few minutes for it to set and is ready to lift off when it can be scratched with a knife. It is easier to turn the hand and mold up and lift the hand out than to take the mold off the hand. If any plaster has run under the fingers, cut it away with a dull knife.

Should the hand not come out easily, working the fingers separately will often loosen them. The mold should be allowed to dry a few hours and then be filled with white plaster, the same consistency as was used for the mold. A wall of clay about an inch high will have to be built around the edge of the mold, which when filled gives the tile for the cast to rest on. Let the whole dry and then chip the mold away with a knife. The mold, being of a different color, can be readily distinguished from the cast.

In making the mold for a cast in the round, after the hand has been oiled, sink it to about half an inch in a bed of plaster, leaving about half an inch for thickness. Make the rim smooth and, when hardened, oil. Now cover the upper half with plaster. When set, this should knock apart easily and the hand be lifted out.

Another way, but a more difficult one, after putting the hand half way in the plaster and before this has dried, is to put a thin strong string around all the edges of the fingers, letting the ends come out at the wrists. When the hand is entirely covered with plaster and before it has hardened, pull the string out, which cuts it in two. The manner of filling both these kinds of molds is the same. Oil and tie the two halves tightly together and fill with plaster, let harden and lift the molds off.

Only one cast can be made from molds like these. At shops where plaster casts are made and sold and a number of the same casts are wanted a gelatin mold is made. Being elastic, it is easily pulled off without harm to the cast and still retains its shape and can be filled any number of times. The yellow or ivory finish that is given to many casts is obtained by using white shellac, which can be had already mixed from a paintshop. By adding oil paint any desired color can be obtained. Rubbing with a cloth gives a high polish. A bronze finish can be given by coating with a mixture of white wax dissolved in turpentine, to which bronze or green paint has been added.

A fine set of casts, which would interest children and could be used in the schoolroom, could be easily made, such as fruit or vegetable forms, apples, bananas, potatoes and corn, or simple animal forms, such as frogs, fish, etc.; also models that one has made and wishes to preserve.

The first anthracite coal known to be such was discovered at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in 1791. The Lehigh Coal Mining company began business in the same year, making a commodity of the recent discovery.

The immortal Shakespeare is said to have worn earrings, and Charles I is reputed to have been the owner of a magnificent pair of pearl earrings, which he bequeathed to his daughter the day before he was executed.

High Mountains of the Moon.

The Leibnitz range attains enormous altitudes above the average level of the moon's surface and is sometimes seen projected far beyond the regular curvature of disk, thus destroying the circular contour and giving it a notched or serrated aspect. Several of the peaks of these southern mountains measure 30,000 feet in altitude, while one has been estimated to attain the great height of 30,000 feet. All the chief mountains of the moon which can be seen from the earth with a telescope have had their heights ascertained. The German observers, Beer and Maedler, have calculated the height of no fewer than 1,095 lunar mountains. The Doriel mountains supply an instance of great elevation, the peaks of the three leading ones being between 25,000 and 26,000 feet high. Among other lunar peaks may be mentioned Huyghens, 21,000 feet; Hadley, 15,000 feet; Bradley, 13,000 feet, and Wolf, 11,000 feet.

Passenger Elevators.

So common are passenger elevators now and so absolutely necessary in the tall office buildings that the history of the first one has been almost forgotten, and yet it created a sensation in its day. This elevator was placed in the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York when it was built, and as the first passenger elevator in the world it was a drawing card as one of the sights of New York.

A small plate suitably inscribed informs visitors to the Fifth Avenue hotel elevators today of that fact. It was a screw elevator, the carriage being raised or lowered by the revolutions of a big screw. Compared with the swift moving elevators of today, which shoot up and down rapidly and smoothly, this was a very crude affair. Many of New York's private houses are now equipped with elevators so adjusted that the passenger operates them by pushing a button. These are practically automatic.

The Reading Cure.

Reading aloud is recommended by physicians as a benefit to persons affected with any chest complaint. The recommendation is made because in all cases of lung trouble it is important for the sufferer to indulge in exercise by which the chest is in part filled by and emptied of air, for the exercise is strengthening to the throat, lungs and muscles of the chest.

Reading aloud can be practiced by all and besides being a curative act can be a pleasure and profit to both reader and hearers. In this treatment it is recommended that an overdose of medicine be avoided, that the reading be deliberate, without being allowed to drag, that the enunciation be clear, the body be held in an easy, unstrained upright position, so that the chest will have free play, and that the breathing be natural and as deep as possible without undue effort.

Throwing Rice.

How many people know that the custom of throwing rice at a wedding symbolizes not the expression of good luck, but it is a metaphorical flight of arrows shot at the bridegroom. In uncivilized ages most nations were accustomed to the forcible capture of a bride by her lover, and the attempts on the part of her male relatives to prevent her husband from carrying her away is typified by a volley of rice instead of more fatal missiles.

The Interval of Effort.
"My man, you are a professional beggar, aren't you?"

"No, sir. I'm a professional loafer. When I gits hungry, then I gits up and begs."—Chicago Herald.

Size of Propellers.

"The small size of the screw," says a boiler maker, "is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greater effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I first engaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, it being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the speed. A vessel was placed on Lake Erie with a screw so large that it was deemed best to cast each blade in two parts and then weld them together. During a storm all these blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds.

"To the surprise of the captain the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with smaller propellers and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones. Had it not been for that accident we might have gone on using large blade screws to the present day."

Jupiter and Ten.

A very ignorant and wealthy woman who was fond of talking about her "art gallery" one day met at the house of an acquaintance a lady who had not called on her, although they lived in the same town.

"Come and see me, do," said Mrs. B., the patron of art, as the other lady was taking her leave.

"Thank you very much," was the noncommittal reply.

"We've got a new picture too. That ought to tempt you to come, if I can't."

"I should be very glad indeed to see it."

"Such a lovely picture! Sometimes it seems to me I could look at it all day long."

"What is the subject of your picture, Mrs. B.?" inquired the hostess.

"Jupiter and Ten," was the reply.

It was "Jupiter and Ten."

Lessons in Love.

"I've noticed," said the observant girl, "that the big men are the most demonstrative in their lovingmaking."

"Perhaps," remarked the wise girl; "but, after all, a girl should never judge a lover by his sighs."—Philadelphia Record.

A Successful Case.

First Lawyer—I just, concluded a very successful case.

Second Lawyer—Your client won, eh?

First Lawyer—Oh, no, but I got my fees!—Ohio State Journal.

Every decade brings shorter hours to those who merely work, but for those who would succeed there is no time table.—Saturday Evening Post.

An Exception.

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject was "A Cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."—Leslie's Weekly.

Tea became known in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was first sold in public houses as beer is now tapped.

Some people who talk a great deal about admiring art should show some evidence of it in their clothes.—Aitchison Globe.

When some people cast their bread upon the waters, they expect it to return spread with butter and jam.—Chicago News.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS.

Campers are home.
Keep the hose handy.
Look out for fire.
This has been a quiet week.
Sign the Fire District petition.
Plenty of goods at the People's Store.
Kauffman makes or mends your shoes.

B. S. Green of Colma was in town Wednesday.
Frank Smith got another six months for vagrancy on Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Brown of Nevada is visiting Mrs. Frank Clawson.

Billy Quan is, we learn, quite ill. Hope it won't be for long, Billy.

San Mateo has voted her new bridge bonds by an overwhelming majority.

John Brandrup has purchased the Bennett property on San Bruno Ave.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter and family will return from La Honda tomorrow.

Mike Foley says he has no more free rides to offer strangers on the San Bruno road.

Hon. Jas. T. O'Keefe of Redwood City was in town on legal business last Saturday.

The lumber is on the ground for Mrs. G. C. Ripley's new cottage on Commercial avenue.

Born.—At San Mateo, on Thursday, July 11, 1901, to the wife of John J. McGrath, a daughter.

Mrs. H. H. Morgan of Baden Station has sold her home at Baden and removed to Ocean View.

Victor Nadeau has rented a flat in Hansbrough Block and moved his family into the rooms.

There will be a game of baseball played on Sunday at noon between the Ocean View and the Baden clubs.

Mrs. J. F. Lyman came up from Modesto on Tuesday and paid our town a brief visit. Mr. Lyman's condition is not materially improved.

Mr. George Cushing and family returned from their La Honda camping vacation on Monday. Mr. Cushing reports having a splendid time.

Dr. H. G. Plymire, H. H. Loomis and M. F. Healy have been appointed appraisers to appraise the estate of Harrison M. Hawkins, deceased.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Office—agent building.

Mrs. Adalind Lambardi of Colma became insane last week and on Thursday was taken before Judge Buck at Redwood City by Constable Neville on application of F. Lambardo.

Dr. H. G. Plymire, H. H. Loomis and M. F. Healy have been appointed appraisers of the estate of Harrison M. Hawkins, deceased, and have appraised the estate at \$3730.65. The estate as appraised consists of real estate, \$3600; personal property, \$109.15 and cash in hands of the administratrix, \$21.50.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

There is a petition at the Postoffice which every taxpayer in this town should voluntarily come forward and sign. The petition asks for the establishment of a Fire District in this town to provide for a tax to support a Fire Department. If we do not do something this town will be found in ashes some day. Come in and sign the petition.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

On Sunday four of our seasoned sailors and crack fishermen, viz., Herman Gaerdes, W. E. Barber, Jack La Bree and Dick Rogers sailed away for the far Farallones on a fishing excursion. It was a fine boat with a jolly lot of some eighty expert deep-sea fishermen that sailed through Golden Gate Sunday morning. Outside the wind was high and so were the waves. No record of the catch was kept. Out of the eighty able-bodied seamen only six escaped the anguish of the ocean, when everything inside is engaged in a frantic effort to get outside. Needless to say that our contingent constituted four of the fortunate six. Our boys were so delighted with the sport that they think of going again at an early day.

The Board of Supervisors met as a Board of Equalization last Monday, Chairman McEvoy presiding. Only two applications for a reduction of assessment were made—one from the San Francisco Jockey Club, asking that the assessment on its personal property at Tanforan for \$100,000 be reduced, and the other from Thomas Nugent, requesting that his property in the First township be changed from \$2,000 to \$1,000. Messrs. W. J. Martin and L. Lissak appeared for the Jockey Club. It appearing that the property had deteriorated, rather than increased, in value during the year, the assessment was reduced to \$75,000, which is the same as last year. Nugent's assessment was reduced to \$1,000, as it was shown the Assessor's figures were too high.—Leader, San Mateo.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

Grace Mission Sunday-school will be favored with a picnic some time next week on the lawn at the residence of Mr. Martin. The day will be announced in Sunday school.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors met Monday as a board of equalization and passed on two applications for reduction of assessment.

The California Jockey Club asked to have a reduction from \$100,000 to \$50,000 on its buildings and improvements at Tanforan. L. Lissak and W. J. Martin represented the club. They urged the board to grant the request, saying that many of the buildings were not used, and inasmuch as the racing season was to be limited, therefore there would not be much revenue from the track. Assessor Hayward said he thought the assessment was a little high and was made for the purpose of having the board pass upon it. On motion the assessment was reduced to \$75,000.

Robinson Nugent applied to have the assessment on his seventy-five acres of land at San Pedro reduced from \$2000 to \$1000. J. H. Perine represented the petitioner. The Assessor recommended that the reduction be made and on motion of Eikerenkotter, the request was granted.

The military roll of the county prepared by Assessor Hayward and containing 1904 names was on motion accepted.

There being no further business the board adjourned sine die.

The board then met as a board of supervisors.

Hugh Vallard, an indigent person of the third township, was allowed \$8 per month from the date of his application.

J. E. Florey of the first township petitioned the board for a rebate of \$58 on the unused portion of his liquor license. On motion the petition was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Ordinance 176 imposing a tax of \$10 on the disinterment of bodies outside of the county was passed and adopted by the board.

The matter of regulating the speed of automobiles in the county was discussed at length by the board. The District Attorney said that the Supervisors of San Francisco had adopted an ordinance and as soon as it was printed he would draft a similar ordinance for this county. Mr. Dimond representing the automobile club of San Francisco appeared before the board and said that the club was using its best efforts toward establishing uniform laws for all the counties. He assured the board that the club would conform to all the rules established by the Supervisors. No further action was taken pending the passage of the San Francisco ordinance.

The board then adjourned until Monday, August 5th.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Retired Grocer Preferred Death to a Struggle With Poverty.

An inquest was held yesterday by Justice of the Peace E. E. Cunningham of South San Francisco, in San Mateo county, upon the remains of R. Schaeffer, formerly the proprietor of a grocery store on Fourth St., this city, who committed suicide at that place on Monday afternoon.

From the facts adduced at the inquest it appears that Schaeffer had been drinking at the Six-mile House during the morning, but induced a farmer to give him a lift in his wagon as far as the Sierra Point roadhouse, about two miles from South San Francisco. He was very despondent, but little attention was paid to him on account of his inebriated condition. Shortly after he reached the latter resort Schaeffer went into the yard in the rear, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, shot himself. The bullet entered his skull just above the right ear, and before the inmates of the place reached him life was extinct. The Coroner of San Mateo county was notified of the occurrence, but deputized Justice Cunningham to hold the inquest.

Schaeffer, not being known in South San Francisco, Justice Cunningham telephoned a description of the suicide to the police of this city, and asked them to notify his relatives, if he had any. They, however, were unable to do more than ascertain that Schaeffer had been a grocer, but had sold out his business and apparently spent the proceeds while on a protracted spree.

At the time of his death Schaeffer wore a dark gray suit, silver gray scarf, brown derby hat and tan shoes. A cheap watch and 85 cents in change constituted all the personal property found in his pockets. He was about 35 years of age and, so far as known, was unmarried.—S. F. Chronicle.

WHERE IS THE "ADVOCATE?"

The Coast Advocate, the pioneer paper of Halfmoon Bay, has evidently suspended publication. It has not been issued for several weeks. George P. Schaeffer, the editor, announced recently that he would retire from the management of the paper on July 1st, and at the same time would send out the first issue of the Sunday Advocate. The new publication has not materialized as yet, however.—Leader, San Mateo.

FOR SALE.

Four cows, three heifers, one small calf, two dozen chickens, one dozen ducks, two dozen pigeons, one horse, with cart and harness, a milk route and milk utensils. Lease of land, the land partly in hay, potatoes and pasture. For prices and terms inquire of Mrs. Annie Coll.

FOR RENT.

House of five rooms with a large barn, large chicken house, and all fenced, with water. Will rent land with premises if desired. Very good for chicken ranch. Inquire of John Mangini, 16-Mile House, near Millbrae.

SUICIDE OF R. SCHAEFFER.

On Monday Mr. M. Foley came, as was his custom, from San Francisco with a load of fruit and vegetables and stopped at Henry Blankin's Six-Mile House on San Bruno road. There was a man at Blankin's who wanted to go on down the road and Mr. Blanken asked Mr. Foley to give the man a ride as far as the Sierra Point House. Mike consented and the stranger took passage with him on his wagon. When the saloon of W. R. Markt was reached on the road the stranger proposed stopping for a drink. After partaking of a stimulant at Markt's "Real Thing" the stranger asked for lodging, but as there was no spare room continued on down the road with Mr. Foley.

Arriving at the Sierra Point House the stranger treated to the drinks and after a short interval treated again. Immediately after taking the second drink at the Sierra Point House the stranger walked out of the house, whereupon Mr. Foley remarked to L. L. Smith that he had brought the man down the road at the request of Mr. Blanken of the Six Mile House. Smith stepped out to see what had become of the new arrival, and not seeing him in the back yard, walked up to the platform north of the house. Looking up the road toward the north entrance to the grounds, Smith saw the man standing beside the road with a shining object held near his head, at the same moment heard a sharp report and saw the man fall. Hurrying into the house Smith told Foley he had heard a shot and feared the stranger had killed himself. Smith and Foley went at once to the spot and found the stranger lying dead with a pistol of the British bulldog pattern at his feet.

Mr. Foley came at once to this place and notified the Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner E. E. Cunningham of the facts. A coroner's jury was at once summoned and proceeding to the Sierra Point House an inquest was held upon the body. It was found that the bullet from the pistol had been fired into the brain of the unfortunate man just above the right ear. The pistol was evidently held close to the head, as the hair of the head was burned away around the wound. Nothing was found on the body save a cheap, open-faced watch and a composition watch chain, together with 85 cents in money in small change and a white linen handkerchief. The verdict of the coroner's jury was suicide.

Repeated efforts were made by the Acting Coroner to reach Mr. Henry Blanken to ascertain the identity of the deceased, but failing to get any word from Mr. Blanken the body was on Tuesday morning sent to Coroner Crowe at Redwood City for interment.

Subsequently Mr. Blanken telephoned that the dead man was R. Schaeffer, formerly a groceryman on or near Fourth street, San Francisco. Further inquiry on the part of the police authorities in San Francisco discloses the fact that the deceased retired some time since from his grocery business and after selling out spent his money in a protracted spree.

The deceased left no family so far as can be learned. This was another of those sad cases of loss of business and substance from dissipation, followed by mental depression and death.

CHURCH NOTICE.

There will be services at Grace Mission every Sunday a. m. and not in the evening for the summer months.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the South San Francisco Rochdale Company:

I herewith give notice that I have resigned my position as president of the above company and also cease to be a member of the said association from July 9, 1901.

GEORGE YOUNG.

TO LET.

New house, modern improvements, two flats. Lower floor flat, \$10; upper flat, \$12 per month. Inquire at Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

Lot 38, in block 133, on Armour avenue. Size of lot 25x140 feet. Cheap for cash, or installment payments. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at P. O. Building.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

Natural Waters.

All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard variety of soft water.

The terms soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considered purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thousandth.

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

The refining of sugar was invented in Antwerp in the sixteenth century.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Being offered freely and prices are lower.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand at strong prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Steers, 8½¢; 2d quality, 8¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½¢; thin Cows, 5½¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and over, 6½¢; 250 to 300 lbs, 5½¢; 300 to 350 lbs, 4½¢.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4¢; 40 lbs, 3½¢; 35 lbs, 3¢; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50 per head; or 4½¢ per lb live wt.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive gross weight, 5½¢; over 250 lbs, 4½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEE—First quality steers, 6½¢; second quality, 6¢; first quality cows and heifers, 6¢; second quality, 5½¢; third quality, 5¢.

VEAL—Large, 7¢; small, good, 9¢; 9½¢; common, 8¢.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7¢; Ewes, 6½¢; 7½¢; Suckling Lambs, 8½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9¢; 9½¢; Provisions—Hams, 13½¢; picnic hams, 10½¢; Atlanta ham, 10½¢; New York, shoulder, 10½¢.

BACON—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 16¢; light S. C. bacon, 15¢; med. bacon, clear, 12¢; L. med. bacon, clear, 12½¢; clear light, 13½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 14½¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.50; Family Beef, bbl, \$10.50; hf-bbl, \$5.50; Extra Mess, bbl, \$10.50; do, hf-bbl, \$5.50.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 11¢; do, light, 11½¢; do, Bellies, 11½¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$22.50; hf-bbls, \$11.50; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4.75; do, kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are as follows:

Tes, ¼-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 7½¢ 7½¢ 7½¢ 7½¢ 8½¢

Cal pure, 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 11½¢

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; is \$1.30; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.40; 1s, \$1.30.

TERMS—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

Save Your Money

—By Going to—

Ward, Sweeney & Co.

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Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

309 and 311 THIRD STREET, San Francisco.

Orders delivered to Alameda, Marin and San Mateo Counties Free of Charge.

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Assets, \$175,000.00.

Monthly Payments \$14.15 per \$1000

No advance premium charged. Book value of shares allowed in payment of loans, and re-payment accepted at any time.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City.

The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARK, Proprietor.

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Painting and Decorating

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Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

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Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

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BOOTS: and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

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MADAME MOULUCON, Proprietress.

Ordinary Washing at Moderate Rates.

Special Attention given to Flannels and Blankets, Silks, Satins, Lace Curtains and Lares.

Modern Machinery and Latest Appliances for doing FINE WORK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Leave Orders at Laundry, Grand Avenue, near Post Office.

Union Coursing Park

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAFT, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

ARMOUR HOTEL.

Table and Accommodations the Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in Connection with the Hotel.

German Bakery and Confectionery

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies delivered at any hour of every day. Fancy Cakes and Ice Cream made to order. Genuine French Bread baked every day.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

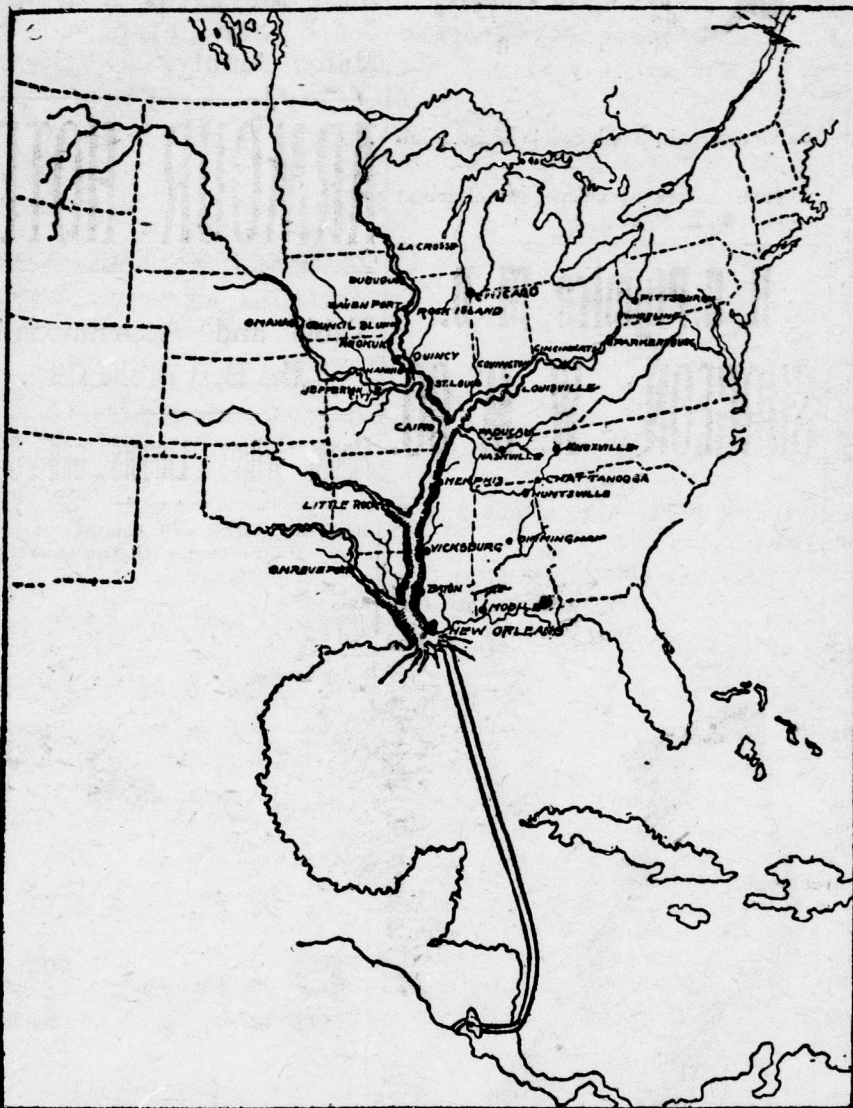
For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

ROOT OF OUR TREE OF COMMERCE.

How the Nicaragua Canal Would Nourish the Mississippi and Its Branches—Our Great System of Inland Waterways.



So much has been said and written of the advantage of the Nicaragua Canal to the country in general that its direct value to certain portions of the United States has not perhaps been fully appreciated. A section of the country which might be said to be vitally interested in this undertaking is that adjacent to the Mississippi River and its tributaries. One of the strongest arguments which proves this assertion is the map. A child could detect the important relation which the artificial waterway bears to this great natural thoroughfare.

An examination of the map shows the remarkable likeness of the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio and their branches to a tree, the main river forming the trunk and the others ramifying to the right and left, the larger branches in turn sending out shoots. On the face of the map this system of water ways stands out like a great oak, placed by nature to foster the commerce of a territory populated by millions of people and the site of thousands of industries. Some of the greatest cities in the country owe much of their progress and prosperity to their location on the banks of the Mississippi and its branches. The natural resources of the States traversed by these waterways have been largely developed by the facilities afforded to connect them with the centers of consumption. The settlement of what we now call the Middle West, but which is in reality the heart of the United States, has been in a great measure due to the same system. The pioneers of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, as well as the States west of the Mississippi, and even part of the Gulf group, came to this region in boats at a time when the railroad and the locomotive were curiosities.

A few months ago a United States gunboat explored the upper Amazon and reports were made by the officers of the thousands of miles of navigation which this river afforded. Yet the Amazon, the Ganges and the Nile combined do not equal the Mississippi and its tributaries in the mileage of navigable water. Towns and cities in no less than twenty-eight States of the Union can be reached by steamboats from New Orleans. Fully one-third of the population of the United States to-day reside in the country adjacent to the Mississippi and its tributaries—fully 25,000,000 persons. A boat drawing five feet of water and starting from New Orleans can reach 1,000 communities varying in population from 700,000 to 500. Among the great cities which enjoy the advantages of water transportation by this system, and which the canal would connect by water with the Pacific are St. Louis, with its 700,000 population; New Orleans, with its 300,000; Pittsburg, with its 250,000; Louisville, with its 225,000; and Wheeling, with its 50,000. On the trunk of the tree are Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Quincy, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and La Crosse, a chain of communities extending from the cotton and sugar plantations of the South to the timber lands of the far North.

In a study of this portion of the United States a surprising feature is the large number of streams which are navigable. It is doubtful if the Mississippi has a branch of fifty miles in length which is not deep enough for steamer traffic over at least a portion of its length. The same is true of the principal branches, with the exception of some of the tributaries of the upper Missouri in Dakota and Nebraska. The shoals formed by rock ledges are but few in number. This is owing to the fact that the majority of the streams flow through a region which offers few barriers to the natural deepening of the channel. Along the lower Mississippi in the vicinity of New Orleans a network of bayous and other waterways forms a series of channels which

extend far into both Louisiana and Mississippi. They reach the famous Yazoo Valley in the latter State, traverse the coast country and give most of the important towns in both States water communication with New Orleans. The same condition exists along the Red River, which is one of the most valuable branches of this trunk. Other streams connecting with the lower Mississippi and of great value to navigation are the Arkansas, the St. Francis, the White, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchee and the Ouachita. Steamers can ply on several of these streams a distance of over 200 miles from their mouths, yet all are located below the junction of the Ohio and the main river. The Ohio Valley is traversed also by a network of water courses, the largest of which is the Tennessee River, reaching portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and of a depth to allow steamers to go as far as the city of Knoxville. In Kentucky, the Green, Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers are all available feeders of the Ohio, while penetrating the coal and timber lands of West Virginia are the Kanawha and several smaller tributaries. Joining the east side of the trunk are a number of branches extending as far north as the State of Wisconsin. The most important is, perhaps, the Illinois River, which, with the connection with the Chicago Drainage Canal, may form a ship channel between the great lakes and the Mississippi.

The variety of traffic, both foreign and domestic, which originates in this great territory represents nearly every kind of manufactured and raw material which the United States produces. The agricultural staples of the South, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and rice, are noted for their quality and quantity in the section reached by the Mississippi and its tributaries, while its water courses also penetrate the extensive pineries of northwest Louisiana. Much of the mineral wealth of Arkansas in marble, zinc and other resources lies along the navigable streams in this State. It is hardly necessary to refer to the products of Tennessee and Kentucky, which are shipped by water to St. Louis and other markets by way of the Tennessee, the Cumberland and other streams. The

shipments of coal from western Pennsylvania and West Virginia by way of the Ohio River to the lower Mississippi have reached as high as a million tons in a year, large fleets of steamers and barges being employed exclusively in this business. A large proportion of the cotton business of New Orleans is furnished by the water communication which this city enjoys with the Southwest. The industries in the group of cities along the Ohio River in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, as well as in Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, have been fostered to a considerable extent by the location of their sites on navigable water, giving the manufacturers the benefit of rail and water facilities.

The effect of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal upon the cities and towns in this part of the country, even with the present area of river navigation, will be to increase their importance. It brings the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri valleys from 6,000 to 10,000 miles nearer the great market which will be opened to us in South America, as well as the northern Pacific coast. A vessel going from New Orleans to San Francisco, for example, must round Cape Horn and traverse over 18,000 miles of ocean. By the canal route the distance is but 4,150 miles, or less than one-third of the present length. A vessel taking a cargo from St. Louis to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn would travel a distance of 14,000 miles, while by the canal route it would be reduced to less than 5,000. The city of Louisville would be 5,532 miles from San Francisco, while at present it is 11,882 by the water route. The manufacturers of Alabama could ship their products to a Gulf or a Mississippi River port and have them delivered at their destination in less than half the time now required. The effect which the canal would have in the expanding commerce of this part of the South is incalculable. No nation on the globe enjoys such a system of inland water communication as the American people possess in the Mississippi and its tributaries.—D. Allen Willey, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Gentleman.

She was never at a loss in the interests of the family for whom she had toiled in innumerable capacities for years. Over the soapbuds of a Monday morning, in the back kitchen, she heard and retailed the news. Hers were generally of funerals and weddings; theirs of the minor and major movements of home sisters, and brothers gone abroad. One of these last was expected back from the East after an absence of four years. Elbow deep in froth, she contrasted his qualities with those of his elder brother in Africa, whom she (secretly) regarded more. "Yes, now," she said, referring to her unacknowledged favorite, "e was a gentleman, Mister John was. When 'e wanted 'e boots cleaned 'e'd come to the top of the stairs and call down, soft-like: 'Mrs. L., will you be so kind as to clean my boots?' Not but what Mr. 'Arry's a gentleman, too, but in a different style. When Mister 'Arry wanted 'e boots done, 'e'd drop 'em over the banisters and holler: 'Eads, I want my boots cleaned!'"—London Academy.

New Mouse in Dublin Bay.

On a sand island in Dublin bay a new kind of mouse has been found. It resembles the ordinary mouse in all except its color, which is that of the sand, and the naturalists attribute that to an interposition of nature for its protection from the owls and hawks on the island. It is supposed that they are the descendants of castaway mice and that the protective coloration is a gradually acquired result of its surroundings.

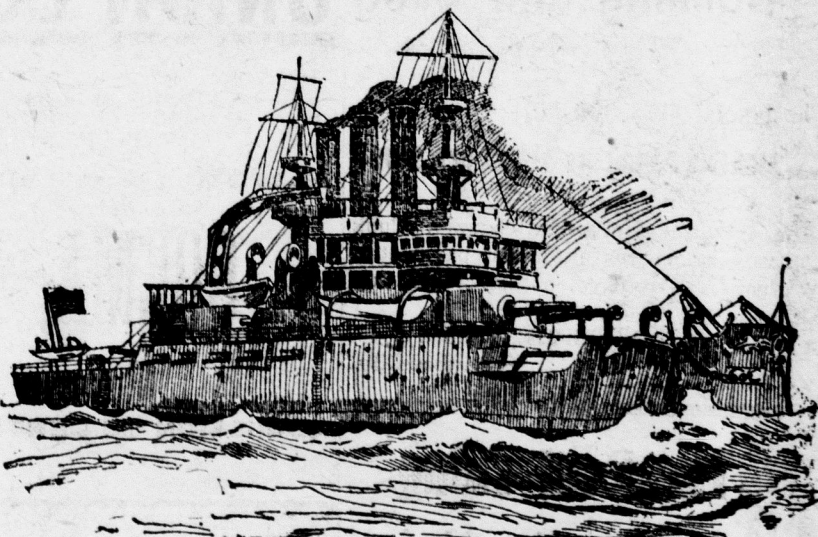
A Systematic Woman.

There is a woman in Kansas, 90 years of age, who spent exactly thirty years each as maid, wife, and widow.—Kansas City Journal.

A widow usually retains her husband's initials until a new city directory is issued, when she appears with her own.

It is one of the unsolved mysteries how two men can exchange umbrellas and each invariably get the worst of it.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.



THE NEW MAINE, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

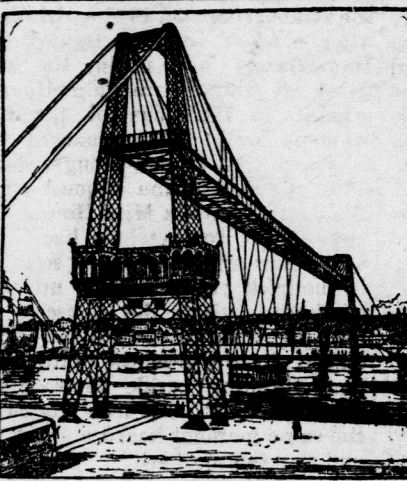
The principal dimensions of the new battleship are: Length between perpendiculars, 338 feet; length over all, 393 feet 10 1/2 inches; extreme breadth, 72 feet; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement at normal draught, 12,300 tons; estimated displacement at full load draught, 13,500 tons. As to type, the new vessel is to be an improved Alabama, two knots faster than that fine battleship, equipped with a more powerful armament and hedged about with a greater area of armor protection. In the contract it is stipulated that she must on her official trial maintain a speed of 18 knots for four consecutive hours. The armament designed for the vessel is a very powerful one. It will consist of four 12-inch breech loading rifles mounted in pairs in two elliptical balanced turrets, one forward and one aft. In addition there will be sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns mounted in broadside, six 14-pounders, eight 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, two Colt automatic and two 3-inch rapid-fire field guns. In the Maine the 14-pound type of rapid-fire gun will be installed for the first time on an American battleship. There are two submerged torpedo tubes on the ship, the Maine class being also the first in which these tubes have been placed below the water line.

ROUEN'S AIR FERRY ODDEST OF BRIDGES.

The "Pont Transbordeur," or overhead ferry, which has been built and is now in successful operation, over the River Seine, at Rouen, France, represents the solution in a novel way of one of the most interesting problems in engineering. There is nothing like this overhead ferry in any other country in the world.

Among the means which the engineer has hitherto employed to cross rivers and channels are boats or ordinary ferries, swing, draw, bascule and ordinary bridges, tunnels under the beds of channels and traveling carriers.

The swing, draw and bascule bridges can only be safely used over locks, inland canals or rivers, where a vessel



ROUEN'S AIR FERRY.

can be under perfect control in all kinds of weather. Ordinary bridges are more satisfactory than the others, but if they are to cross a river leading to an important harbor they should be of a height to permit a ship with the tallest mast to pass under. Some masts are 200 feet above the water. Inclines or elevators must be used to reach the bridge level, and the reason that there are so few bridges like the Forth Bridge in Scotland and the Brooklyn Bridge is their great cost. The objection to tunnels is the great cost and risk in building. Many large tunnels under water have been abandoned, and even when built are not greatly appreciated by the general public.

The overhead ferry system remedies all these drawbacks. The advantages of the system are:

The channel to be crossed is left entirely clear at all hours, without requiring vessels to make any special signals or modify their rate of speed any more than they would in the case of a cross-channel ferry.

No increase of distance or ascent or descent is forced on the traffic in order to cross from one shore to the other.

The essential part of the system may be described as a horizontal railway supported by a bridge spanning the channel and built up at such a height as will allow the tallest masted vessels frequenting the channel to pass beneath.

The platform of the bridge carries two lines of rails, over which a carriage on small wheels rolls, the number of wheels varying with the weight to be carried.

The rollers are connected with a movable frame under the line of rails, which may freely move in a longitudinal direction quite close to the platform and from one end to the other of same. Thus is provided a rudimentary vehicle which can cross the channel without interfering in any way with the opening, which is to remain clear.

In order to obviate any swinging motion which might result from the pressure of the wind or the forward motion of the carrier itself, the rods by which the latter is suspended are arranged in triangles, both in the longitudinal and transversal directions. There is thus a little railway for crossing the river, with this difference, that the body of the vehicle, instead of being above the rails and wheels as usual, is some 140 or 160 feet below these.

SOCIETY'S FAIR GAMBLERS PLAY BRIDGE WHIST.

Society in New York has been indicted by Dame Rumor for gambling. Bridge whist is the game of chance now most popular with the fashionable, and it is claimed that in the course of an evening of bridge sometimes as much as \$20,000 changes



MRS. RICHARD IRVIN.

hands, and such small sums as \$500 frequently. Mrs. Richard Irvin has denied the story that she will lead a crusade against the game, and says that, while she does not play bridge herself, she is not opposed to the game. At a recent whist party in New York one man, a guest, lost something like \$400. When the game was over he bade his hostess good-night and told her he would send his check for the

amount the following morning. "It is our custom," she informed him, "to settle up everything at once. 'Can you not pay it now?' He hadn't the money with him nor a check, but, as his hostess persisted, he managed to borrow the amount from his friends!"

COULD NOT ESCAPE BLAME.

Slanderer Did Not Shift Responsibility on the Phonograph.

A sewing machine agent in Germany wanted to slander an employee whom he had quarreled with and discharged. He did not call it slander, but he knew that his enemy would, and possibly the courts also, and as the penalties for that offense are likely to be heavy in the kaiser's realm he sought out a way in which he could gain the desired end without endangering his own safety. An inspiration came to him and purchasing a phonograph he went to the village inn, placed it into the instrument which was in the taproom and talked it full of things about his sometime friend.

Later in the day the patrons of the inn came in to have their beer, and, as was their custom, some of them dropped coins into the phonograph and set it a-talking. The result was appalling to them. The phonograph told the most shocking tales about one whom they considered a hitherto much respected and altogether to be praised if not admired fellow citizen, tales they knew not to be true. They hurried to the slandered man, and in the course of time he brought an action against his former employer. The latter pleaded that he had not insulted the plaintiff, but that the phonograph was the guilty one. The phonograph was brought into court and turned on to give its testimony, but it refused to work. However, the judge decided that the defendant was at least an active accomplice in the slanders and fined him 50 marks.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR A FEUDIST.

John Shotwell is a famous Kentucky feudist, and was recently convicted at Williamsburg of participation in the Corbin riots, during which the restaurant belonging to the Whites, the opposing faction, was blown up with dynamite, and two persons were killed.



JOHN SHOTWELL.

Shotwell was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but a motion for a new trial will be made.

Sky Mountains.

The highest of all the clouds are those delicate, white, fibrous, detached masses of frozen vapor always seen high against the blue sky. The topmost point of the highest of these may be ten miles above the earth. They are called cirrus clouds. Altogether there are ten principal types of clouds. The lowest, known as the stratus, are really horizontal sheets of lifted fog, seen on damp days or in very damp localities. These clouds are only a few hundred feet above the earth.

Some of the vast bodies of vapor are higher than the tallest of the Alps. They are undoubtedly snow-capped—veritable mountains of ice and snow. It has been discovered that the temperature on one such summit was 75 degrees below zero.

Were it possible for us to ascend in a balloon and penetrate one of these snow-capped peaks from base to summit, we should travel first through a layer of dry air and vapor, then through another of dry air, vapor and water, a third of freezing vapor, water and ice; and, finally, through the summit, composed of dry air, vapor and ice, but no water.

My Cat and I.

He has cheeks round as apples. Mine are hollow.

He is portly, even haughty. I am not.

He has big, sleepy eyes. Mine are dim.

He has paws soft as velvet. Thin and trembling mine.

He stands ready for a frolic. I've not time.

He has repose. Worried am I.

He is, in short, big and beautiful, sleek and silky, fat and fine—which I'm not and never can be.

Yet we live the same.

He has no advantage.

The same house shelters us. We breathe the same air. We eat the same food, he lingering fondly over all save fruit courses, being especially devoted to rice, milk, soup, meat, oil and vegetables. We even sit upon the same chairs.

So why this awful difference?

But hold! Though neither has the advantage in the matter of board and keep, there is one great, big difference! He does not work between meals.

A Fisherman's Luck.

The prize of \$20,000 in a French lottery has been won by an old fisherman, who is over 60 years of age, and has not missed a day from fishing for over fifty years. He can neither read nor write, and allowed his little niece to choose the number of the ticket for him.

JEKYLS AND HYDES.

THE HOME LIFE OF SOME NOTED CRIMINALS.

Other Side to the Story of Courts and Prisons—Many Breakers of the Law Are Respected and Pious Citizens in Their Leisure Hours.

Many instances go to prove the truth of Mr. Gilbert's assertion that:

When the felon's not engaged in his employment

Or maturing his felonious little plans, His capacity for innocent enjoyment

Is just as great as any other man's.

The picture of the happy home life of the man who stole the Gainsborough portrait of the fair Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, has been given to the public lately through the newspapers. A dilettante in art and a judge of gems, it seems he is, and, of course, a respected citizen fond of children.

Then came the account of the pious work of Skoog, the counterfeiter, who has been living for years under an assumed name in Brooklyn, where he was a much respected citizen and prominent in the Sunday schools. It is by no means unusual for "crooks" of the first rank to live a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence.

Some years ago there lived in Bristol, England, a cheery and kind-hearted man, just past the middle age, known to all the children in town as Uncle Billy Nash, says the Dallas News. Mr. Nash had a well-furnished house and commanded the respect of the community as a retired West India merchant of means. He was always doing good in some way or other, his special hobby being kindness to children. Oh, he was such a benevolent, lovable old fellow. He was all the time organizing entertainments for the dear children and treating whole primary schools to taffy and toys. He used to gather children at his house to witness Punch and Judy shows, where he would stuff them with candy and cake and send each one away with a nice little present.

To the police dear old Uncle Billy was known as Isaac Morgan, daring hotel swindler and jewel thief. He found time in the intervals of making glad the hearts of the children of Bristol to commit some of the cleverest jewel robberies on record. One day he would be rifling a jewel casket in some "swell" hotel and the next, clad in a long frock coat and cashmere trousers, distributing prizes to school children. It was he who stole the great Pirbeck ruby from the Duchess of Uzès. His last exploit in the line of his profession was to steal the diamonds of the Princess Eldford from a hotel in Scarborough. For this crime he was run to earth by detective and there were no more Punch and Judy shows for Uncle Billy for eight years.

A clever forger named Hooper, who was known as the "king of the pen" to the police, had a large house at Bourne mouth and another in Brighton, where he lived in luxury and piety as Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. Hargreaves was one of the best organizers of church fairs and homes for the poor ever known and gave liberally to all charities. He equipped and endowed a lifeboat which did some splendid rescue work on the coast. Two days after his biggest forger, which netted him \$8,000, he presented the rector of Bournemouth with \$1,500 to be used in founding beds in a private hospital. He had a beautiful voice and on the very day of his arrest was due to sing at a concert, the expenses of which he paid, in aid of the families of fishermen who had lost their nets and gear at sea.

In Norwich, England, there once lived a philanthropic gentleman, a retired merchant, who never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the needy. Any laborer or farm hand who fell upon evil days had only to go to kind and sympathetic Mr. Fennimore and help was forthcoming. He founded a private infirmary which he superintended personally, and he paid for the maintenance of six old and infirm villagers. The philanthropist was constantly distributing hamper of provisions among the poor and making cash gifts to the needy. No body was better beloved in the neighborhood than Mr. Fennimore. All the time as "Punch" Palmer the kind gentleman was committing an average of at least five burglaries a month, in the course of which he found it necessary to commit several murders. One bad robbery netted him \$10,000 and most of this money he devoted to his pet institution, the private infirmary.

Afraid of Overeating.

"I'm hungry, sir," said the beggar.

"Won't you give me enough to get meal?"

"Here, my good man," said Mr. Pops, "here's a penny for you."

"Oh, thank you, sir. By the way, have you got a peppin tablet about you? I always get dyspepsia when I overeat myself."—Philadelphia Press.

A Tie in Opinion.

"What did you and Joe fall about?"

"He thought I ought to be fished enough to give him that dog; and thought he ought to be friendly enough to buy it of me."

A Misleading Countenance.

"Physiognomy doesn't amount to a hill of beans."

"What do you mean?"

"I started out to console that contented-looking man; and he told he was perfectly contented."

It is only a question of time, and every one's best friend is complaining about him to another.

After a woman gets along in life summer hats begin to look like she wore in the winter.

NOT WORTH TWO PASSES.

So the Railroad Man Bought the Pig to Square Himself.

Woman in an emergency is resourceful to a degree that would astound some men, as a freight agent of one of the railroads that enter St. Louis found. Men have long lain awake nights thinking of a scheme to beat a railroad. This little woman didn't quite succeed, but she would have done so had not the agent gone back on his word. The family had decided to move to a western city. The lady called on the agent to see how the goods were to be shipped. He told her she could ship them according to regular rates or else charter a car. He explained that the latter would be cheaper if she had enough goods, and the lady decided to take a car. Now, there are two well grown boys, and as money is not overplentiful in the family she wished to abridge expenses as much as possible. She went to see the agent again and asked if she could send her two boys in the car. He told her that she could not, and as might be expected, she asked why. He couldn't make her understand just why, and when she asked him if the company never let anybody go along with the goods he said that they did with stock. "If you were shipping live stock that needed tending, we would do it. Now, you haven't a cow or horse or pig, and there would be no use sending any one along." She appeared to see the point this time and went away. A day or two later she came around again and asked for passes for the two boys. "Why, madam," said the agent, "I can't issue any passes. You haven't any live stock."

"Yes, I have," said the little woman. "I've bought a pig."

Then the agent was in trouble again. He said he couldn't give passes where the fare amounted to about \$8 apiece for two boys for a lonely little pig. She reminded him of what he had said and told him that she had paid \$2.25 for the pig for that purpose, and he ought to be as good as his word. Like all railroad agents, he tried to get out of the trouble smoothly, but only succeeded after he had purchased the pig for \$2.50, an advance of "two bits" on the cost.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Trust Problem.

To a thoughtful mind, the trust problem is one of serious import. It must be firmly grasped, for it creeps upon society before you are aware of its existence, in this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one reliable remedy for all such ailments. Be sure to give it a trial.

The Wonders of Nature.—Huckley.—Why, I hardly know you; you've got to look so round. Tyndie.—The effect of square meals, my boy.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS

Do Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out. Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure dandruff the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." New-Hair-Preparation is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous membrane. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Guaranteed Cure. Most difficult to cure—Chronic Constipation. Yet Cascarets Candy Cathartic are guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. Druggists, 10c. 25c. 50c.

Mem. for Good Health. Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

By sowing about two pounds of rape seed to the acre when you lay by your corn, will give you lots of good fall pasture.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are lords of Misrule. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else. Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

BAJA CALIFORNIA DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great restorative, invigorator and nerve. A wonderful aphrodisiac and special tonic for both sexes. The Mexican remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sells on its merits.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents.

32 Market St., San Francisco. Send for circular. For sale by all Druggists or Liquor Dealers.

S. F. N. U. NO. 29, 1901

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

It is better to make good use of what little you know than it is to know a great deal that is of no earthly use.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Giant Trees of the Pacific Coast Have Never Been in Jeopardy.

Statements in the California papers that the sequoias have no commercial value are apt to create surprise at all the effort that has been needed to begin the work of making these giant trees public instead of private property in order to preserve them. If they have a sentimental value only no great price should be asked for them. Indeed, that is the argument addressed to the eastern owner of the Calaveras grove, with whom the national government is dickering. Hitherto he has been threatening unless his price was paid to convert the trees into lumber, when "every lumberman knows that the trees are of no value for milling," says the San Francisco Chronicle.

In the first place, the San Francisco paper explains, the cost of felling any one of the ninety-two big trees on the 500-acre tract would be excessive. It would take five men twenty-two days to bore enough holes through any tree thirty feet in diameter. After being felled the trunk would have to be cut into forty-foot lengths to be serviceable. A block of wood, say, thirty-three feet in diameter by forty feet in length, would weigh about 600 tons and no machinery has yet been built capable of handling it. No saw could work on such a section. If it were possible to get it to a mill, and to split it with dynamite, as Mr. Whiteside once suggested, would shatter the log and spoil the lumber. In other words, the big trees are vastly too massive for commercial use.—New York Evening Post.

WILL BECOME A TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Mary Brent Whiteside, beautiful daughter of Mrs. F. S. Whiteside, of Atlanta, Ga., niece of former Secretary Hoke Smith, and a distant relative of Mayor Van Wyck, is one of the latest society girls to take up the profession of nursing.



MISS MARY BRENT WHITESIDE.

"Brent" Whiteside, as she is known to her intimates, has always taken a serious view of life. Her parents frequently urged her to give more attention to society, but in vain. For a time she turned her attention to literature, and for several years was editor of an Atlanta paper.

IS DONE WITH AMERICA.

On her arrival from London, it being her twenty-sixth trip across the ocean, the Inspector at New York plunged into the baggage of Kuhne Beveridge, the



KUHNE BEVERIDGE.

sculptress, and forced her to pay \$105 duties before releasing her dresses. She declares that she is "done" with America.

Why They Went Smoothly. The following story is told by a traveler about one of the local railways in Ireland:

We were bounding along, he said, at the rate of about seven miles an hour and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every moment to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of the seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter—at least, I could keep my hat on and my teeth didn't chatter.

There was a quiet-looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful and said:

"We are going a little smoother, I see."

"Yes," he said; "we're off the line now."—London Spare Moments.

Strange.

Crimsonbeak—You say you never eat sausages?

Yeast—Never; they don't agree with me.

"That's strange. I always thought that the dog was man's best friend."—Yonkers Statesman.

It is better to make good use of what little you know than it is to know a great deal that is of no earthly use.

Time and Telephone Work Wonders.

"I was startled the other day and in an entirely new way," said a prominent electrical engineer.

"The use of the telephone has become so much a part of my life that in talking with my friends and acquaintances every few days I apparently kept up the acquaintance as of old, when I used to see them more regularly. A few days ago I had occasion to visit an old time friend of mine with whom I had talked probably once a week or oftener for the past three or four years, but whom I had not seen during that period.

"When I met him, I was startled. His black beard had turned gray, almost white, and he had changed in other respects, as was natural, during the three or four years of that period, yet through the use of the telephone I had in my mind's eye seen him as of old every time I had talked with him, and you may imagine how surprised, even shocked, I was to see this change in him.

"Did you ever have a similar experience? I imagine the increasing use of the telephone causes many of them. You hear the usual voice on the telephone and mentally picture the friend as he looked when you saw him last, which may have been a year or several years in the past."—Electrical Review.

The Florida Razorback.

The Florida "razorback" is the hog indigenous to this climate and soil. He is usually large of limb and fleet of foot, being the only known porker that can outrun a dorky. He has a tail of wondrous length, which, while he is in active motion, he twists into the tightest corkscrew, but with which while quietly feeding he raps his leathery sides much in the same manner that the dole cow uses her tail.

He is self supporting. He earns his own living and thrives equally well in the highwoods, in the flatwoods, in the hummocks and in the marshes. He subsists upon anything he can find above the earth or underneath its surface. He has a clear, farseeing eye and is very sensitive of hearing. Nature has equipped him with a snout almost as long as the beak of the wild pelican of Borneo, with which he can penetrate the earth many inches in quest of worms, snakes and insects.

He is the most intelligent of all the hogs and is likewise the most courageous. He has been known to engage in mortal combat with a coon for the possession of a watermelon and to rend asunder a barbed wire fence.—Forest and Stream.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, salivary gland troubles and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10c. and 25c. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balm saves Doctor Bill.

HOLT'S SCHOOL, At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front rank of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Holt, Ph. D., Principal.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balm.

Explained.—"I never could see why they always called a boat 'she.' Evidently you have never tried to steer one."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch.

Stops the Cough and Cures the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balm.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

THE PROMPT USE OF A PURE STIMULANT HAS SAVED MANY A HUMAN LIFE. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey is pure. Sold by all first-class dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U.S.A.

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FORTUNE'S PHASES.

THE UPS AND DOWNS IN THE LIFE OF A CLERK.

A Tale of Misfortune and Misery With a Happy Ending—The World Seemed All Very Dark for a While.

A clerk's life, ordinarily, is a very humdrum one with but little variety to the daily routine. But Mr. Fred R. Morton, of No. 80 Vesper street, Portland, Me., had an experience recently which has made his life now a very happy one. In telling a reporter of what he went through, he said:

"I had been suffering with stomach trouble for about two years. Every day about ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon I became faint and felt so bad that if I did not sit down I would fall. That sensation usually lasted for about an hour, and when noon came I had no appetite for lunch.

"I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in the daily papers about a year ago and decided to try them. I felt relief from the first box and after I had taken six boxes my disease was cured. I do not take them now, but always keep them in the house. I have told my friends what these pills have done for me and should I know of any one's being sick as I was I should surely recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Mr. Morton's statement was published in the Portland Express, after he had sworn to it before Marshall H. Purrington, a notary public.

The most effective remedy in the world in cases of this kind is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable not only for stomach trouble but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balm

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

And That's No Joke.—"I see that the distinguished guests were warmly received at the club." "Yes, the thermometer was at 89."

The A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, of San Francisco, have moved to their new building, 113 Fulton Street, having been compelled to do so on account of wanting more room. Students can now enter at any time.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDLEY, Vanburn, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A Chance for Our Young People. Under the management of the new president, Barton Cruikshank, M. S., the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco, with its magnificent equipment and large endowment, is offering courses, tuition free, that are not to be obtained elsewhere. We call the attention of our readers to the music courses for piano instruction and for voice culture, to the shop courses, art courses, courses for surveyors, steam engineers, etc., all free, except for a fee of five dollars per term of twenty weeks to pay for materials used.

The prompt use of a pure stimulant has saved many a human life. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey is pure. Sold by all first-class dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U.S.A.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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THE PROMPT USE OF A PURE

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of**

Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.